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WORLD POOLS HELD REMEDY FOR SURPLUS

Wheat and Cotton Agreements Planned as Growers Seek Relief

SUGAR COMBINATION ALREADY IS FORMED

Overdevelopment of Agriculture Blamed for Excess of Farm Products

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Never has there been such a wealth of commodities as is contained in the modern world. Especially is this apparent in regard to the great world staples of wheat, sugar and raw cotton. This condition is a microcosm of the new agronomic order.

Producers, beginning with sugar, are bent on the formation of marketing pools, with government or quasi-government support. Composed of Cuba and Java and the leading European beet sugar nations, a sugar pool was finally organized May 9. Today an attempt is being made to apply a similar scheme to wheat at a conference in London at the invitation of Canada, the leading world exporter.

Overdevelopment of agriculture is sometimes stated to be the reason for the excess of agricultural commodities. Agrarian progress has certainly been astonishing. It is only within the last 100 years that the cultivation of the soil has changed from the methods followed in the days of the Old Testament. Agriculture has become a technical science and labor has consequently sunk into comparative insignificance. Mechanization has arrived, long ago in the case of sugar and in recent years in that of wheat and cotton.

Russia Is Example

No better illustration of the acceleration of the mechanical revolution in agriculture is afforded than in present-day Russia. More than 100,000 tractors, with tents attached, have populated the steppes, resting overnight to enable their drivers to sleep, and breasting forward in the early dawn to awaken grass-covered soil. Mechanization is so effective and untiring that it is capable of conquering continents in a fraction of the time formerly taken by man with his covered wagon, his plow, sickle and reaper.

The tools of the new agriculture are not limited to the tractor. There is the self-binder, which makes light the labor of harvest. There is the combine, which, operated by only two men, cuts, threshes and delivers wheat ready for market.

In a report to the International Labor Organization, H. B. Butler says of conditions in Canada: "A farm which formerly took on 30 men in the spring and another 120 to 150 during the harvest, now employs 14 men throughout the year. As a consequence, whereas the railways used to transport thousands of men annually from the eastern cities to reap the crops on the prairies, no harvest trains have been run during the last two years."

Sugar raising in the early days was in the hands of small farmers. Each possessed a primitive grinding mill. Then came the first central 40 years ago which produces sugar in volume and obtains a higher percentage of sucrose from the cane than could the old grinding mill. In Cuba, the main sugar country, the central spelled the end of the small, independent proprietor, and there arose the colono system, under which the ex-proprietors raise cane either as wage-earners or tenant farmers for the centrals.

Sugar Methods Improve

Improvement is constantly taking place in the mechanical contrivances for sugar production. The United States Department of Labor reports, for example, that the man-hours required in 1914 to refine 100 tons of sugar could refine 133 tons in 1927.

Mechanization in cotton derives from Eli Whitney, who in 1793 invented the cotton gin. This is a small machine, weighing less than a ton, but one operator in a given time can remove the seeds from as much cotton as had to be handled by 18,000 slaves before it appeared.

The machinery employed in the United States in all forms of production is said to be equivalent to the harnessing of 30 mechanical slaves to the service of every unit of population.

This kind of development might be called vertical or intensive. Another development over the last century has been horizontal or extensive. In wheat it has involved the winning of the world's "Wests," in the Americas and Australia, which though semi-arid, are rich in such plant foods as nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

Horizontal and vertical development has thus settled the world problem of producing enough food to meet human needs. This problem troubled the world as late as the time of Sir William Crookes, famous British physicist, less than 50 years ago. In the nineties Sir William prophesied that there would

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Hoover Working With Labor To Keep Wage Standards Up

A. F. of L. Says Administration Is Pledged to Maintenance of Existing Schedules—President Known to Be Deeply Concerned Over Problem

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—The wage question is causing organized labor one of the most serious problems in its history and one in which, latest information reveals, the Hoover Administration is deeply concerned.

It is learned on good authority, for example, that William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, was in consultation with officials close to the White House before issuing his statement that strikes would be the inevitable result of cutting wages at the present time.

Whether Mr. Green's final conclusions reflected those of the Administration is not certain, but it is known that agreement existed on the facts of the situation and that the problem involved is held to be of the utmost importance.

Organized labor holds that the Administration is pledged to the maintenance of existing wage levels through its action in summoning a conference in December, 1929, after the stock market crash, of industrial and labor leaders. Industry at this time gave the assurance that wages would be maintained, while organized labor on its part agreed to eliminate strikes, if existing pay scales were not altered.

It is learned reliably that the labor federation believes that the Administration has done its full duty up to the present in the work of keeping wages up. However, continuance of the depression has raised new problems. Apprehension exists on the part of the labor executives that industry will use the slow recovery of business as an excuse to attempt to break down the general wage level.

Is it, Labor is asking itself, better to maintain high wage levels, at a time when living costs are coming down, and see millions of men unemployed, or to lower wages to the new low level of living costs, and see men go back to work? High wages and no job, or jobs with less pay—that's the dilemma!

At a recent conference in which Mr. Green participated with officials of interested federal departments, and in which also, it is understood, important representatives of industry were present, these questions were fully discussed. Mr. Green contended

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WHEAT PARLEY SEEKS WAY TO SELL OVERFLOW

Improved Handling and Distributing Methods Also Considered

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 18—Presiding at the opening session of the International Wheat Conference in the Canadian Council Chamber here today, G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner of Canada, laid down two general headings for discussion. One is how best to dispose of present accumulated stocks. The other is how to improve methods for handling and distributing future surpluses.

"Our efforts," Mr. Ferguson said, "should be directed to helping the farmer to get a fair wage for his labor, so that he may continue to maintain himself and his family without exploiting or overcharging his fellow workers in different occupations who must buy bread. Our deliberations therefore should be directed to an earnest endeavor to devise, if possible, improvement in the method of bringing producer and consumer together on a more equal basis."

Today's discussions were formal and were conducted partly in English and partly in French. The conference includes among its members those in a position to speak for the entire mobile portion of the world's wheat crop. It is therefore able, if those constituting it can reach an agreement, to organise an effective, common coöperative marketing scheme for placing prices on a reasonably remunerative basis.

A number of suggestions directed to this purpose are before it. Not the least interesting of these proposals takes note of the failure at Rome to reach any agreement either to restrict production or expand existing demand. It would provide for export of existing surpluses for distribution at nominal prices in China and other densely populated, far-eastern countries not now consuming wheat in any large quantity.

This, it is argued, would not only meet the present emergency by disposing of enormous stocks which now depress the farming industry, but also encourage new tastes in localities where it is not yet realized that wheat can be obtained at prices comparing favorably with those paid for far inferior food.

Russia Backward In Sowing Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—Russia is making marked progress in wheat planting but has not yet sowed as many acres as at this date last year, according to cable dispatches received by the foreign agricultural service, bureau of agricultural economics, from its office in Berlin.

Russian wheat area seeded up to May 5 is estimated at 25,700,000 acres, compared with 30,400,000 acres seeded up to the corresponding date last year. On May 1, this year, wheat sowings were estimated at 16,100,000 acres, compared with 29,300,000 acres in 1930.

Sowings of spring crops on individual peasant holdings, which account for one-half or more of the total Russian acreage, are reported as being especially backward, less than 10,000,000 acres having been seeded up to May 5, as contrasted with more than 44,000,000 acres sown on collective farms. The total Russian acreage sown to spring crops up to May 5 last year was 92,900,000 acres.

ENGLISH SHIPPING CONCERN CUTS WAGES

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—The Peninsular & Oriental Shipping Company, following the action of other shipping concerns, today announced a 10 per cent reduction in all shares ashore and afloat.

The cut was attributed to continued depression in trade and shipping. The company operates a fleet of steamers to the Far East.

MADRID REGIME TO HAVE HELP OF SOCIALISTS

Support Achievements of Cabinet Ministers—To Enter Candidates

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 18—The Socialist Party has definitely thrown in its lot with the Republicans by unanimous approval of the achievements of the Socialist Ministers of the Provisional Government and decision to nominate candidates to stand for the coming elections. It will be remembered that these ministers were understood to be holding only temporary appointments and would resign immediately Parliament met.

Apparently considerable disquietude still exists that monarchical reaction may provide surprises at the elections, which explains the suspension of El Debate and A B C Without visible cause.

Marquis Lines de Tena, who has resigned the management of A B C, writes from the prison where he is held on charges of conspiring to provoke incidents which gave rise to the riots a week ago. Attacks in Spanish Catholic papers continue on the provisional government with the policy of noninterference in extreme Left periodicals.

The newspaper Ahora publishes the declarations of Alejandro Lerroux, Spain's Foreign Minister, to their representative: "I came to Geneva to show that Spain has now turned its face toward Europe and wants to take its share of responsibility in contemporary preoccupations. Hitherto our Government has merely dissembled our isolation and lack of interest by means of delegations playing an empty rôle in international organizations.

"We had no true international policy, merely stretching out our hands toward America. This may be poetical, but it is useless. We have been exiles from Europe, but now new means of communication have altered Spain's geographical position. We are the halfway house to Africa."

Regarding diplomatic relations with Russia, Señor Lerroux says: "We shall maintain economic relations, suitable to both countries, on the lines of perfect reciprocity, preferably the interchange of produce, and prevent all political interference."

The committee appointed to study the separation of church and state has drawn up a report and draft law to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly. The newspaper El Liberal says it learns from a private source that there are no longer any Jesuits in Spain excepting a small nucleus a few miles from the French border.

New Exploration Of Sky Forecast

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The possibility that astronomers may some day be able to explore with their telescopes to the limits of the universe was pictured today by Sir James Hopewell Jeans, British astronomer.

Theoretical studies regarding the nature of the universe are being carried on by Sir James in his capacity as research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in coöperation with the Mt. Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena, Calif.

Sir James recently has been at Mount Wilson studying with astronomers there the nebulæ or enormous "star-cities" that are millions of light years distant from the earth. Mathematical theories regarding the formation of nebulæ, perhaps by condensation of gases in space, have been worked out by him and coincide well with actual observations on nebulæ with the Mount Wilson telescope, he said.

Astronomers virtually have reached the limit of possible exploration of the universe with the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, Sir James explained. He said probing still further into its reaches must await completion of the 200-inch telescope, which will have four times the light-gathering or "seeing" power of the 100-inch instrument.

WORLD BANKERS SCANNING PLANS TO HELP TRADE

France to Share in Loan to Austria If German Union Is Dropped

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., May 18—Much bigger than any single item on their program—though there are such important questions as middle-term credits for needy nations and specifically a loan for distressed Austria—is the simple fact that representatives, mostly heads of European central banks and Japanese and American banks, are meeting to consider the annual report of the activities of the Bank for International Settlements, and pass upon schemes which will convert it still more from a clearing house for reparations into a vital wheel in the machinery of international economics.

A few years ago it would have seemed incredible that such an assembly of world bankers could have examined a balance sheet like ordinary shareholders in an ordinary enterprise. They have to congratulate themselves on the sound working of the enterprise so that there are actually profits.

But it is mainly as an effective instrument of coöperation among the great banking concerns of the leading countries that the Basel bank should be regarded, and those banking concerns are anxious to come to the aid of countries which are hit by the present crisis and restore a measure of general prosperity.

World's Financial Center

Basel is already the European financial center, in the same sense as Geneva is the European political center. Yet the proceedings here must not be taken as mere pendant to Geneva proceedings. They often overlap, but Basel endeavors to eliminate politics and find practical solutions.

On Sunday, for example, the position of Austria was examined by the heads of the state banks of Italy, England, Germany, Belgium, France and others. The governor of the Austrian bank was present to give all necessary explanations.

By collapse of the Credit Anstalt, which the Austrian Treasury seeks to refloat, heavy losses have been incurred. At least 150,000,000 schillings

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Governor Ely Vetoes Salary Raising Measure

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today vetoed the bill providing for increases in the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the executive Council.

The proposed increases are proper and warranted under ordinary conditions, he said, but because of the need for a return to normal business conditions.

An act permanently reducing municipalities from any expense in connection and maintenance of state highways also was vetoed. Temporary legislation already has been passed to relieve towns and cities of the burden, and the Governor declared that a complete trial should be given the practice before making it permanent.

The Governor signed the measure making legal the awarding of prizes at card games conducted by charitable organizations, provided there is no charge for admittance.

First President's Portraits Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18 — The George Washington bicentennial commission has undertaken the task of collecting more than 100 original portraits of George Washington as part of the 1932 celebration.

The rare collection will be placed in the national museum here for public exhibition. "Nothing like this exhibition has ever been attempted in the history of America and such an assemblage of these pictures may never be possible again," the commission says. "In any interest, the exhibition will be with its historical importance and the thousands of persons who visit the national capital during the bicentennial celebration will have an opportunity to see them and remember a sight which should be prized."

Washington was painted from life by more than 20 artists, and a number of these made numerous copies of their work. Gilbert Stuart made about 70 copies of his famous Athenæum portrait. Members of the diplomatic corps have already volunteered the loans of several little-known Washington portraits.

$5 Gold Pieces Hard to Sell at $2.50

TORONTO, Ont., May 18 (AP)—It has been found very difficult to sell $5 gold pieces in Toronto at half-price.

A man stood last night on a downtown street and shouted something like this:

"Ladies and gentlemen: step right up and get a $5 gold piece for $2.50. The line forms on the right. All you have to do is to give me $2.50, and I hand you this bright and shiny $5 gold piece."

Thousands stopped to listen, then moved on. After more than an hour's harangue he succeeded in disposing of five of the coins—all he had—at the cut-rate price.

He probably was advertising something. They were really five-dollar gold pieces.

'After Deck' of This 'Desert Ship' Seems to Ride Better

CAPT. BERTRAM THOMAS ON HIS FAVORITE CAMEL

Codes of Model Town to Rule In Boulder City

Every Permit for Business to Be Revocable If Law Is Violated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—Boulder City, the new town soon to be built in connection with the erection of Hoover Dam, will be a far cry from the old type of wide-open frontier town, according to limitations set forth today by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The land in the town site is owned by the United States and will be leased for business and residence purposes. Every permit and lease will be revocable upon violation of the regulations, including those against gambling, sale of liquor, etc. Plans for all buildings are to be subject to approval by the Government and all must be of Spanish design.

More than 5000 persons in all parts of the country have already passed a notice to engage in business in the new town, the bureau states. "Many of these are so influenced by the old pioneering spirit, by interest in the building of the world's greatest dam and by lack of satisfactory business opportunities at home, that without real investigation of the opportunities at Boulder City they are prepared to sell out at home and take their all to the new project," it says, adding that "if this movement is not restrained, speedy bankruptcy of hundreds is inevitable."

At least two competing permits will be granted in the usual lines of wholesale and retail businesses, but the number will be limited to the needs of the town, the bureau announces. When the town has been built and business conditions have become stabilized this limitation will probably be removed. All applications are to be granted as to personal fitness, financial and service fitness, training and experience.

Permits will be granted only to citizens of the United States and for the period ending June 30, 1941, covering the approximate period of dam construction and the necessary adjustment period thereafter. To receive consideration they must be filed in the office of the Bureau of Reclamation, Las Vegas, Nev., on or before June 30, 1931. Since the laying of water mains and sewers and the paving of streets will be in progress, it is not expected that permittees will be able to begin business or erect necessary buildings before September.

In the principal business sections all buildings will be of semifireproof construction with brick, concrete, hollow tile or adobe walls with stucco finish and with an arcade over the sidewalk.

The town will be zoned as to business, residential and industrial districts. Six Companies Inc., the general contractor for the dam, following the usual practice in large construction operations, will not only operate dormitories, mess houses, club house, etc., for its employees, but will also operate a commissary carrying various lines of merchandise to meet the wants of their employees and families, as well as the general public.

Court Sustains Chain Store Tax

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Indiana law of 1929 imposing heavy license fees on chain stores was sustained as valid today by the Supreme Court.

The law was attacked on the ground there was no proper relation between the number of stores and the business conducted in applying the tax and that it had no real relation to public health and safety.

The State claimed it was a rational tax, operated equally and evenly and was valid. Justice Roberts in rendering the opinion said the court held the classification was good and the tax was valid.

FISHING INQUIRIES ARRIVE

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, May 18 (By U. P.)—Norman Jarvis and Reginald Fielder of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, arrived yesterday to survey fishing conditions here.

Japanese Officials' Salary Cut Proposed

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 18

UNDER a tentative agreement reached today between Premier Wakatsuki and Cabinet ministers, approval will be asked for a salary reduction for officials.

If approved the reduction would be effective June 1 and would mean an estimated saving of 20,000,000 yen (about $10,000,000) during the current fiscal year and 25,000,000 yen ($12,500,000) next year.

ROME PUTS NAVY ACCORD BEFORE ALL PROBLEMS

Report Says Policy Is Built Around Pact Signed on March 1

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 18—In view of conversations now taking place in Geneva between the Italian, British and French Foreign Ministers on the naval pact, the Rome report on naval estimates, circulated among Fascist Deputies today, acquires particular importance.

The report, which undoubtedly reflects the views of Italian naval authorities on Franco-Italian naval relations, opens by stating that the naval pact signed March 1 is the dominant factor in the Italian naval policy. The Fascist Government in its determination to facilitate European pacification has agreed to put aside for the moment examination of all outstanding problems and concentrate its efforts to bring about a naval understanding with France which is indispensable if rivalry between the two fleets is to be stopped.

The pact, the Rome report considers, was a point of arrival, not a point of departure. It is a conclusive, definite accord, reflecting long-proceeding negotiations, which constitute its authentic source of interpretation. The agreement intended to give a measure of the French and Italian naval constructions for the next six years and bring about a truce in competitive naval armaments. Italy is ready to keep its word but insists the other party should do likewise.

Italy, therefore, rejects the interpretation which would frustrate both the spirit and letter of the agreement. Italy does not ignore the grave consequences arising from a lapse in the naval pact with France. If, as is hoped, the pact will come into force, it must come in the form in which it was negotiated and concluded.

In any case Italy would regard it as applying also to itself all those privileges and facilities which France could continue to claim as being compatible with the pact, whereby it had voluntarily bound itself. If this cannot be done, then Italy would resume its full liberty of action.

The report recommends that the Chamber approve the following conclusions: that hope should be expressed that France and Italy may still clear any misunderstanding over the naval agreement; that France and Italy, before laying down vessels of 23,333 tons, should consult together whether advisable to construct the type of ship that will automatically lose its value in 1936, when the British, Americans and Japanese will regain liberty to construct capital ships, thus putting France and Italy in a position of obvious inferiority; that in any further examination of the problem of replacement ships Italy should insist upon an account being taken of its having scrapped many units since the war, whereas France has kept old vessels in service, even when dismantled, and now claims the right to replace them with new ships; and that if France in compensation for reducing its submarine tonnage to 52,700 tons, were authorized to transfer all or part of the difference in tonnage into new construction of surface vessels, Italy should be granted the right to construct the same amount of surface tonnage as France.

Thomas Back After Desert Trip in Arabia

British Explorer in London to Write Book on Expedition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Capt. Bertram Thomas, the British explorer who achieved the greatest step in the solution of the riddle of the South Arabian sands by his epic crossing of the "Rub 'al Khali" desert in February, is back in London engaged in research on the specimens of rare flora and fauna which he secured on his 900-mile camel journey.

His natural history collection at the South Kensington Museum consists of hundreds of specimens of mammals, lizards, grasshoppers and butterflies, as well as geological specimens such as sand, water and fossils.

In addition to being the first white man to cross the 500,000 square miles of waterless waste of the Rub 'al Khali and to find hitherto unknown Arabian animals, Captain Thomas, on his latest expedition, confirmed many deductions made from his earlier journeys into the heart of Arabia.

Caravan tracks of bygone times, 1000-foot high steppes at least 100 miles from the sea, yet littered with seashell fossils, mysterious singing sands, and a seven-mile long salt lake below sea level, were among the wonders he encountered.

Sir Arnold Wilson, expert on exploration in the Near East, said that Captain Thomas's achievement made

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Good Will Calls By Students Link Entire World

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—World-wide telephone messages of good will zig-zagged across national and state boundaries today between school students, as a part of the celebration of Good Will Day arranged by the World Federation of Education Association and the National Council for the Prevention of War.

At 8 a. m., Pacific Standard Time, Clare Ellis, Stockton, Calif, high school pupil, picked up the receiver in Sacramento, called the office of the Governor of Nevada, "Carson City 1," and delivered a message of greeting to Kenneth MacLean. From then on during the day, state schoolboy and schoolgirl representatives telephoned from capital to capital of every State. The last call was scheduled to reach Washington from Hartford, Conn., at 3:30 this afternoon.

The program was to be consummated at 4 p. m. this afternoon when a call will connect the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room in the Capitol to the Houses of Parliament in London. Robert Hild of Washington is to exchange messages of good will with English students in London in the presence of several prominent members of the British Government.

While the three-minute calls were being relayed from state capital to state capital, others were coming into Washington from Canada, Mexico, and from South America. Calls from the capitals of Europe, from Africa, Java and New Zealand were being concentrated at London in preparation for the final link between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

The total distance covered by the telephone calls between the state capitals and Washington was estimated at 10,000 miles. Practically all the student state representatives spoke either from the Governor's mansions or from the state capitols.

The novel world telephone conversation was designed to bring home to school students the smallness of the world community in which they are living, according to officials in charge. Good Will Day commemorates the first Hague conference which opened on May 18, 1899. The World Federation of Education Associations, founded in 1923 by teachers of America, Europe and the Orient, has made the observance of the day one of its chief plans for the promotion of international friendship and understanding.

TARIFF UNION TO GO BEFORE WORLD COURT

Germany and Austria Give Consent to Request for Advisory Opinion

SCHOBER DEFENDS LEGALITY OF PLAN

European Federation Committee to Continue Examination of Economic Phases

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 18—Germany and Austria today consented to submit their customs union plan to the World Court for an advisory opinion. At the first session of the Council meeting, this morning, Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, presented a resolution referring the entire question of the union's legality to The Hague, and Johann Schober, Dr. Julius Curtius, Aristide Briand, and Dino Grandi, the Austrian, German, French, and Italian Foreign Ministers, respectively, all agreed unreservedly to this proposal. Thus the legality aspect of the union plan is now amicably arranged.

The economic implications of the plan, however, will still be debated before the European federation in connection with alternative economic devices which have now been thrown into the Geneva melting pot.

This morning's debate over the custom union's legality was friendly and measured. Its most important feature was the vigorous and well-received speech by Herr Schober which firmly insisted upon the plan's legality.

Schober Answers French

Replying to the French memorandum circulated yesterday, which attacked the legality of the Zollverein, Herr Schober defined the economic independence which Austria must preserve under the treaty of Saint Germain and the Geneva protocol of 1922, and reasoned that the customs union violates no obligation.

Speaking in attractively informal English, Herr Schober affirmed that Austria retains complete independence under the proposed union. The agreement, he stated, gives Austria full rights to fix its own customs duties and commercial treaties, and leaves final decision upon such negotiations with the Austrian Parliament, but such undertakings are to be carried on coöperatively with Germany. Never, he insisted, will the German Reichstag dictate to the Austrian Government.

Subject to Arbitration

If both countries fail to reach an agreement independently, then an arbitral committee will settle any divergencies upon the lines of complete equality. If either country objects to a decision of the arbitral committee it is entitled to denounce the customs union upon six months' notice.

Aside from pure legality, Herr Schober insisted the union would not constitute a practical violation of Austria's independence. Its primary purpose was to give Austria free rights to export goods to Germany, which is the very opposite of a violation of independence, he said.

Austria retains full rights even to conclude treaties by itself without German participation. Either Germany or Austria may also admit other states into the customs union without consulting its neighbor.

Herr Schober concluded that assertions that Austria would lose political or economic independence were absolutely untenable. To the contrary, he declared, other states would be violating Austrian independence if they attempted to prevent it from entering the customs union.

The Geneva protocol itself, he stated, imposes the obligation upon other powers to maintain Austrian freedom, which, he implied, their present objections violate.

Futher Steps Postponed

Convinced that trial before the World Court can only confirm the views Austria now holds, Herr Schober accepted reference to the Court unreservedly. He also agreed in his reply to Mr. Henderson's demand to take no further steps to push the customs union forward until the Court and Council have decided.

M. Briand, Dr. Curtius, and Signor Grandi also spoke, each accepting reference to the Court. M. Briand continued an exchange of debating points with Dr. Curtius respecting the import of past customs union attempts and the legality of the present effort.

Neither M. Briand nor Dr. Curtius contributed anything new to the debate which has already been carried on in the press and parliaments of their countries. While both were guided by the necessity of addressing their more violent constituents at home, neither made great concession to this political necessity, and both maintained a friendly and dignified attitude which Geneva imposes upon statesmen whose intentions are constructive.

Signor Grandi, using Italian for the first time in a Council session, pushed further political objections to the customs union which he first voiced Saturday night. He indicated that Italian policy objects firmly to a political union of Germanic states, but in economic fields is anxious to go far toward establishing a new and more liberal customs regime in central and southern Europe.

Disposal of the legality issue is confidently expected to have a profoundly appeasing effect upon the European situation, which was sorely troubled by the Austro-German initiative. Now the last word in the debate which affects Europe's whole

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TARIFF UNION TO GO BEFORE WORLD COURT

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vast future and its first skirmish in the treaty revision battle is deferred until the purists at The Hague make their pronouncement.

Arthur Henderson's Triumph

The issue may yet become a source of violent dispute, but for the immediate future it is placed in the soothing atmosphere of the Court. This result is again a triumph for Mr. Henderson's statesmanship.

The stage has now been cleared for discussion of Europe's economic relationships. The hubbub over the customs union has aroused leading governments to bring alternative proposals before the European union committee.

Opportunity to reform economic contradictions and absurdities, which abound in Europe, is now genuinely before the statesmen. Trade depression, distress and unemployment, which in Europe as in the rest of the world continue to challenge Governments, make the Geneva debate more vital than any previous economic discussions.

Economic suggestions, too, are more interesting than ever, and it remains to be seen whether the opportunities can be grasped. The political as well as the economic future also appears brighter now that the customs union dispute has been temporarily disposed of, and observers here expect the Franco-Italian naval agreement to show signs of reviving.

French Cartel Project Regarded as Menace To American Export Trade

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The French proposal for evading Europe's tariff walls by the development of a great network of international cartels, which was laid before the Committee on European Union last Saturday by way of reply to the German-Austrian customs union project, would, it is believed, entail direct effects upon American industry.

Should the French plan to join those European key industries which are not already cartelized into pools succeed, it is said that there is hardly an American exporting manufacturer who would not feel the effects.

For instance, the French propose forming the European automobile industry into a monopoly which would divide the European market by quotas between the different producing countries. If General Motors or Ford were outside this European cartel, a serious blow would fall upon American overseas trade.

The French also specifically mention a steel cartel upon a wider and more permanent basis than at present; a coal cartel to corner the fuel market; a chemical cartel, especially for fertilizers and dyes; a textile cartel, especially for silk, and so on. The purpose of these cartels is not only to rationalize the industry, but chiefly to avoid tariff barriers. For, as the French point out, if the markets are reserved between domestic producers, and carefully allotted to others the need for protective tariffs disappears. Duties can even be made specially inoperative for goods which the cartel itself exports. Here the French indicate that they have a mighty weapon against dumping, and even hint that not only Russian dumping is meant. For tariffs would still furnish a barrier against dumped goods, while they would be lifted for the cartel's own products.

To carry out its cartel proposals, the French advise that a committee be formed immediately to examine its possibilities in every branch of industry. The French claim that their scheme could cartelize Europe in no longer time than it would take for an Austro-German union to be organized and point out the practical difficulties facing the Austrian industry if the customs union is developed.

The financial aspects of the French plan deserve equally fundamental study in American money circles. The proposal for a farm bank has already progressed far toward actuality. But the suggestion that the League's financial committee be made a powerful body to receive requests for loans and then obtain money from banks is a brand new idea. Thus it is hoped to obtain the closest connection between banks, treasuries, brokers and industries which need funds.

The financial committee would have the duty of examining borrowers and assisting in the drafting of terms of the loans. Its systematic intervention in all important movements of capital would constitute a solid link with the World Bank at Basel and tie the League bank and the world's money markets closely together.

Supplementing this new financial liaison committee, the French would study the possibilities of forming truly international securities, with free circulation upon all stock exchanges and a wholesale loosening of financial operations in the various capitals, which are now frozen by political mistrusts.

These sweeping plans are linked to the present Austro-German emergency by concessions which the French propose to give Austria. Thus it is stipulated that the financial reforms outlined above must benefit Austria first of all, and that Austrian industry should receive preferential treatment in all markets which it enters. Though the French can only advise this treatment, the prospect is somewhat alluring to little Austria.

Similarly the proposals for the cartels follow lines which the Germans themselves have long urged upon Europe, and thus some aspects of the plan attract Berlin's favor. The British, however, find themselves in considerable difficulty. No economic leaders are in Geneva to advise Arthur Henderson and British industry has generally been reluctant to enter cartels, being particularly anxious to prevent the demolition of the most-favored-nation treatment.

Mr. Henderson, therefore, has a difficult task in explaining British doubts upon the French memorandum. The situation here, following the private meetings of the statesmen last night, appears to be that nearly all the states unite in urging the Germans to adopt a compromising attitude. Even Mr. Henderson, who previously had been understood to look tolerantly upon the customs union, now insists that it was inopportunely introduced, and he wishes Germany to avoid persisting in an attitude which might make the European situation even worse. However, there appears to be little opposition to sending the plan to the World Court for consideration of its legality. Debates upon the juridical question began today and the European Union committee reopens the economic aspects of the plan together with the counter-proposals tomorrow.

Tonight at the Pops

The Temple Israel has taken over the Pop concert in Symphony Hall tonight, at which Esther Miller, pianist, will be the soloist.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem; Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, Salem, 8.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Supper (Saracen's Head, 36 Joy Street, 6); and meeting; speaking program and election of officers; Administration Library, Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, home of Miss Olive Bogari, 130 Mount Vernon Street, 7:45. Monthly meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Round table; illustrated lecture on "Vacationing in the Rockies from a Dude Ranch," by Prof. Walter H. James, M. I. T.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Claire Mahony '32, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Government Officials in Industry, Parlor A. Dinner meeting, New England Association of Dyers and Cleansers, Parlor D.

Boston Methodist Social Union: Dinner meeting, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Telephone Pioneers of America; Dinner dance, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Council of Jewish Women: Dinner, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Massachusetts Teachers' Federation: Meeting, Alden G. Alley, speaker, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Associated Jewish Philanthropies: Dinner, Hotel Kenmore, 7.

Theaters

Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Jordan Hall—"Electra," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "Art and Mrs. Bottle," 8:15.
Tremont—"Friendship," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Disarmament luncheon; Jane Addams, guest of honor and speaker on "Goodwill and Disarmament"; also, address, "The Approaching World Disarmament Conference,—What Results Would Constitute Success," by Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Brookline Bird Club: Early morning walk, Public Garden, 6:30.

Business and Professional Women's Club: Luncheon, ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Meeting and exhibits, Associated Retail Confectioners, Parlor A, Hotel Statler.

Government Officials in Industry: Meeting, Parlor C, Hotel Statler.

Advertising Club: Luncheon, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

Bostonian Society: Meeting, illustrated address, "Charters and Constitutions of Massachusetts," by Miss Ellen M. Burrill, Secretary to Sergeant-at-Arms of Massachusetts, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Executive Board, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4.

New England Daily Newspaper Association: Meeting, 10; luncheon, 1; state suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engravings; designs for ornament; black and white, sculpture and jewelry by the Alumni Association in the School Gallery. Through May 23.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Paintings, pastels and drawing by Edgar Degas. Loan exhibition arranged by students. Through May 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including important examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, exhibition lent by the American Institute of Graphic Arts: "Fifty Books," 1931; "Fifty British Books," 1930; "Printing for Commerce," 1930. Through May 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibit of Boys' Festival Day in Japan, showing a Boys' Festival display, armor, weapons, carp flags and banners; Japanese festival dolls for girls; permanent Japanese collections. Through May 31.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings and lithographs by George Wales and John Coolidge Jr., and bronze statuettes by Helen Pratt.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century landscapes, portraits and sporting subjects. Through May 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf and Annette Tisch; decorative panels by Knut Svendsen; modern reproductions. Through May 23.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Drawings of jazz musicians by S. K. Merwin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

WESTERN UNION TO MOVE ON JUNE 1

Construction on the 12-story office building for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Congress and High Streets will be completed June 1. Although the company will begin installing equipment on that date the work will not be completed before September. Every modern device for receiving and transmitting, telegraph, cable and stock market information will be installed. Stone & Webster are the general contractors in charge of construction and design.

PUBLICITY SENT OUT FOR NEW ENGLAND

The recreational advantages of New England will receive nation-wide publicity through 100,000 copies of a directory of vacation information which the New England Council will distribute throughout the country, it was announced today. The directory, entitled, "Come Again to New England," is a 16-page booklet listing 40 all-New England booklets issued from 36 sources to which one may write for information concerning the recreational attractions of any particular vacation center.

The directory is illustrated with photographs of New England's famous scenic subjects. The Recreational Development Committee of the Council is distributing the booklet through railroads, automobile clubs, touring information services, and other channels. This publicity is being financially supported by the Associate Members of the Council.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night; not much change in temperature; slight shifting winds, mostly easterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine: Fair and warmer tonight: Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Tuesday night; warmer in the interior Tuesday.

Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably showers in afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast and south winds, increasing Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers about Wednesday, again Saturday or Saturday night, otherwise generally fair except possible showers in Virginia Monday; cool at beginning of week with probability of light frost in interior of North Atlantic States Monday, rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler Thursday, warmer Saturday in the interior.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	May18 8 a.m.	May17 Max.		May18 8 a.m.	May17 Max.
Albany	48	66	Memphis	66	86
Atlantic City	56	74	Miami	78	82
Boston	54	67	Montreal	52	58
Buffalo	56	68	Nantucket	54	62
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	68	82
Charleston	72	86	New York	58	70
Chicago	66	68	Philadelphia	56	64
Denver	42	82	Pittsburgh	58	66
Des Moines	58	84	Portland, Me.	52	60
Eastport	48	56	Portland, Ore.	48	62
Galveston	68	76	San Francisco	52	72
Hatteras	68	74	St. Louis	70	88
Helena	38	52	St. Paul	50	70
Jacksonville	66	88	Seattle	44	60
Kansas City	66	88	Tampa	74	82
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	62	78

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:44 p. m., 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

GEORGES BANK SURVEY RESUMED

Continuation of the Government survey of Georges Bank, southeast of Cape Cod, will get under way in earnest for the summer season when the hydrographic steamer Oceanographer, which arrived at the Boston Navy Yard last night from Norfolk, sails tomorrow for the Bank with the Lydonia. The new steamer Hydrographer is expected to reach Boston late this week from Norfolk and will immediately join the other survey craft, acting as flagship of the group. The Gilbert is also scheduled to join the trio later, being specially built for work in shallow water.

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Women Gathering For Clubs' Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 18—Rounding out almost four decades of existence, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will open its thirty-ninth annual meeting at the New Ocean House here tomorrow.

The program, which begins with a business session at 9:30 tomorrow morning and concludes Thursday at noon, has been planned to give special prominence to the four objectives of the present administration under Mrs. Carl L. Shrader, which include public welfare, state-wide beautification, extension of the State Federation Forest at Petersham and commemoration of the bicentennial of George Washington.

A departure in this year's schedule is the reading of department reports at section meetings Wednesday morning instead of before the general session, which it is felt will allow more time for business of universal interest.

Section meetings for the departments of fine arts, education, the American home, American citizenship and public welfare will be held simultaneously Wednesday morning in the several meeting rooms of the hotel. During the meeting of the department of the American home, which includes the division of mothercraft and child welfare, prizes will be awarded to the winners in the mothercraft essay contest.

Governor and Mrs. Ely will be guests of the federation Wednesday night at the annual dinner. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will be the speaker, and his subject, "Humanitarian Aspects of the Federal Government."

GREETINGS ARE SENT TO YOUTH OF WALES

Youth in the United States and Wales joined hands across the sea on the basis of their mutual efforts to aid in world peace, when members of the Lend a Hand Society of Boston sent a cable dispatch to boys and girls in Wales during their annual meeting, held on Saturday. The message read: "To the Youth of Wales, members of the Lend a Hand Society of Boston send from their annual meeting today hearty indorsement of your efforts to win the world for peace."

The meeting of the organization, which was founded by Edward Everett Hale, was held at Hale Memorial Chapel, First Church, Boston, at Marlborough and Berkeley Streets. The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot was elected president of the society. Henry R. Scott and the Rev. Harold G. Arnold were elected vice-presidents. Robert H. Loomis was chosen treasurer, and Miss Anna Hall, clerk.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION ADDS TO ITS TITLE

The name of the Boston Central Labor Union was changed to "The Central Labor Union of Boston and Vicinity," at a meeting yesterday. A report on the recent survey of conditions within the organization was discussed for four hours. Changes in the constitution were recommended, one of which provides that the board of three trustees be substituted by a special executive board of seven members. The recommendation providing two places for delegates from the Women's Trade Union League was rejected.

MANCHESTER UNITY ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Eugene L. Morrill of Brockton was elected Provincial Grand Master of the Manchester Unity I. O. O. F. at the annual convention Saturday of the Massachusetts district. The ladies' group elected Mrs. Annie Meffen of Springfield Provincial Grand Lady.

HOTEL LUDY ATLANTIC CITY

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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

HIGHER WAGES AND LESS HOURS ARE ADVOCATED

Unitarians Are Addressed by Secretary of the State Socialist Party

Reducing working hours and increasing wages by owners of industry "so that the workers can buy more when they produce more" are advocated by Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts. He spoke at the meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice in the Bulfinch Church this afternoon in connection with the Unitarian Anniversary Week from May 17 to 23.

"Then," Mr. Lewis said, "new labor-saving devices can be made a blessing to the worker instead of a source of profit for the owners and of unemployment to the workers. If the owners of industry oppose this regulation of industry, it is inevitable that the demand to have the people, through the Government, own and control the large industries so that they can be run in the interest of the workers instead of for profits, will grow by leaps and bounds."

As means of immediate unemployment relief, Mr. Lewis suggested that the age limit for old age pensions be reduced, that the compulsory school age be raised to 16, and that the unemployed be taken care of through a system of unemployment insurance.

Through the first two remedies, he said, more jobs would be available for workers between the ages of 16 and 50, thus solving a great part of the unemployment problem.

The Rev. Lawrence Clare of Montreal spoke on "Religion and the Foundation of Civilization" at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union in the Bulfinch Place Church this morning. At the luncheon of the same organization Dr. L. J. van Holk of Amsterdam, Holland, secretary of the International Association of Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom, compared methods of ministers in Holland with those in this country as he has been observing them on his present trip to America.

The Rev. Abbot Peterson, president, the Rev. Ransom F. Carver of Billerica, secretary and treasurer, and most of the regional vice-presidents were reëlected as officers of the union, which is made up of ministers from the United States and Canada.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Arlington Street Church was elected president, while Dr. Henry Wilder Foote of Belmont was reflected treasurer.

The anniversary week opened yesterday with the anniversary sermon, which was delivered in the Arlington Street Church by the Rev. Arthur L. Agnew of Belfast, Ire.

Ministers from all over the world are present for the week, a feature of which will be the 106th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association at Tremont Temple tomorrow morning at 9:45. Among the speakers at the meeting will be Dr. van Holk, the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, president of the association, and the Rt. Rev. Gregorio Aglipay, archbishop of the Philippine Independent Church.

Schoolship Leaves For Oversea Cruise

Practical sea experience began today for the 118 cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School when the schoolship Nantucket sailed from Boston on its annual foreign cruise of more than 11,000 miles.

During the trip the cadets in the seamanship class are put through daily drills and an intensive course in navigation, including the use of nautical instruments, and the finding of the position of the vessel by means of the stars at night and the sun in day.

The class in marine engineering have the benefit of practical experience on the ship's engine and are daily drilled in the signals from the bridge as to stopping, starting, reversing and the different speeds. The course of instructions on the Nantucket lasts two years so that all graduates have two foreign cruises.

LEVIATHAN'S 'WASH' DONE IN 24 HOURS

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 16 (AP)—Demanding and receiving 24-hour laundry service, the United States liner Leviathan cleared for New York today in what was probably a record turn-around for transatlantic shipping.

Sixty thousand pieces of linen were washed, ironed and returned during the 23 hours she was in port, the last batch coming aboard a few minutes before the gangplanks were lifted. She took on 2830 tons of oil and 1,000,000 gallons of water in the same period.

PERKINS INSTITUTION CHOIR GIVES CONCERT

A choir of 100 voices from the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown gave a concert in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Edith Milner, a pupil at Perkins Institution and senior at the New England Conservatory of Music, gave a violin solo. Other soloists were Miss Lorette Noonan, soprano, a graduate of both schools, and Edward Jenkins, organist, a former pupil of George W. Chadwick. Mr. Jenkins is a graduate of Perkins, the New England Conservatory, and the American Conservatory of Music at Fontainebleau, France. Several members of the faculty assisted in the program, which was given in coöperation with the Civic Music Association of Boston.

CONSERVATORY GETS GIFT OF $100,000

A gift of $100,000, left by Charles H. Ditson, music publisher, has just been received by the New England Conservatory of Music. The money was left as an endowment to establish chairs of music or musical history or to maintain scholarships. It has not been determined how the income will be used. The will specified that the fund might also be used in supporting public performances of compositions by students, graduates or other composers.

BOSTON LEADER IN FISHERIES OF NORTH ATLANTIC

Fleet Has 208 Vessels of the 1100 Now Employed in the Industry

Nearly 1100 vessels are engaged in the commercial fisheries of the North Atlantic seaboard from Rockland, Me., to Philadelphia, Pa., of which Boston has the largest number of any individual port, H. Y. Brown, treasurer of the Fishing Masters' Association, said today, in announcing completion of the 1931 "Fishermen of the Atlantic," which is known as the Lloyds of the fish industry.

Boston's fleet numbers 208 vessels, all of which have auxiliary power of some sort, and some of which are steamers, the stanch trim schooners and sailing vessels of old having gradually given way to the advance of gasoline, oil, steam and even electricity as a means of motive power, points out Mr. Brown.

Of the 208 Boston vessels listed in the "directory," 16 are described as steam trawlers, six as steamers, and the others as gasoline screw, Diesel oil, oil screw, motor, and other terms indicative of auxiliary power, though many of them still carry sails for use when expedient.

Commercial fishing gives employment to about 10,000 men in Massachusetts, and the fresh fish receipts at Boston during 1930 were valued at $10,868,671 and amounted to 285,212,778 pounds, against 255,623,174 pounds worth $10,730,903 in 1929.

Vessels registered at 12 ports are listed by the association, totaling 1065 vessels, compared with 1085 listed a year ago. For many years, Gloucester was the outstanding leader of American Atlantic coast ports in the number of fishing vessels hailing from its shores. Back in 1926, Boston vessels which had been gradually increasing in number for several previous years overtook Gloucester, and Boston has held the lead ever since. Boston's fleet one year ago numbered 226 vessels, and 10 years ago numbered only 112.

Gloucester, with 170 vessels now, had 181 in 1930. It is outranked by New York which has 197, the second largest fleet of the entire district covered by the association. Ten years ago the New York fleet was 72 vessels, while Gloucester had 177 craft in 1921.

Philadelphia has a fleet of 120 vessels compared with 104 boats a year ago and 71 boats 10 years ago. Newport, R. I., now has 97 vessels in its fleet, contrasted with 89 one year ago and 77 10 years ago.

Six fishing ports in Massachusetts—Boston, Gloucester, Provincetown, New Bedford, Nantucket and Edgartown—have a total of 506 vessels, or nearly half the entire number listed in the manual.

LONE STAR GAS CO.

PITTSBURGH, May 18—Lone Star Gas Company has acquired for cash the property of Fort Worth Gas Company.

$ DOLLAR DAYS

May 29, 30 and 31

For 3 days only, between any two points on the system, you can buy

A ROUND TRIP TICKET for a ONE-WAY FARE plus $1

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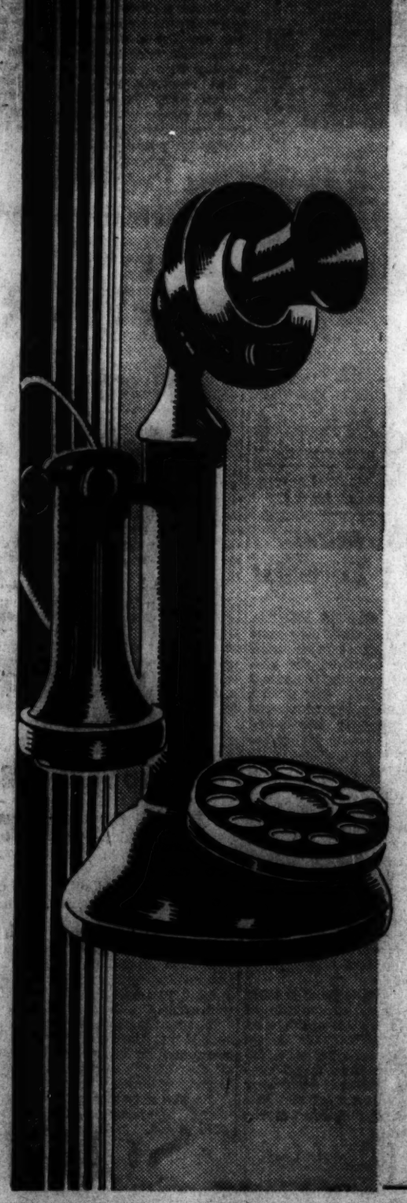


RADIO TUBES

The Hygrade Lamp Company of Salem, Massachusetts, sold over $3,000,000 worth of tubes in 1930. More than half of this sales volume could be traced directly to about $6,000 worth of telephone calls

IN the radio industry, still new and fast moving, specifications on sets and tubes change so rapidly that schedules can only be made about two weeks in advance. This means speed in production, sales, distribution. Frequently airplane delivery of materials and tubes is necessary. And only the telephone is fast enough and personal enough to meet conditions satisfactorily.

Therefore, the $6,000 spent for telephone calls, resulting in fast purchase of materials, efficient distribution, and profitable sales, is considered by the Hygrade Company as one of its most profitable expenditures.

* * * * *

MANY businesses are faced with the necessity of delivering their products on demand. They may not like so-called "hand-to-mouth" buying, but they have to meet a condition, not a theory.

Our telephone service helps solve this problem. It is speedy, clear, dependable. It is also economical, especially when it is remembered that the cost of the call embraces the whole communication—the message and the answer.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

FELLOWSHIPS FOR GOOD WILL GO TO BRITISH

Two Years' Study and Travel in U. S. for 36 Under Commonwealth Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 18—The Commonwealth Fund has awarded fellowships for two years' study and travel in the United States to 36 men and women from Great Britain and the Dominions, according to announcement today. The group will form the seventh annual party of such fellows to visit this country under a project initiated by Edward S. Harkness, president of the fund, to promote understanding between the English-speaking nations. Six members of the group are in government service in various parts of the British Empire. They are:

Thomas G. G. Beck, of the public works department, New Zealand, who will work on irrigation, land drainage and flood control at the University of California; B. J. Dippenaar and Henry Robert Knowles, of the department of agriculture, South Africa, who will conduct investigations of soil microbes and poultry nutrition, respectively, at the University of Wisconsin; George Stark, of the native development department of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, who will study Negro education at the University of North Carolina; Arthur R. B. Edgecombe, of the Indian department of public works, who will study irrigation and hydroelectric power at the University of California, and H. H. Samuel, son of Sir Herbert Samuel, formerly High Commissioner for Palestine and a member of the Palestine secretariat, who will investigate the economic development of backward territories under the guidance of the economics faculty at Columbia University.

The winners of the awards were chosen from 176 applicants by a committee of which the Prince of Wales is honorary chairman and Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, chairman of the University Grants Committee, active head.

The following graduate students from 16 British and Dominion universities will pursue individual courses of study at 18 American institutions:

Norman S. Grace, of the University of Saskatchewan and London University, will study chemistry; Bernard Notcutt, of Stellenbosch University and Oxford University, philosophy; Miss Mabel M. Richardson of Durham University, botany, and William J. Talbot, of London University and Glasgow University, geography, all at the University of California.

Laurence E. Lefevre, of Oxford University, and Evan G. Williams, of Cambridge University and London University, will study astronomy at California Institute of Technology; John E. Duffield, of Oxford University, zoology at the University of Chicago; Ronald Bradbury, of Manchester University, architecture, and Hugh F. Sutherland, of Glasgow University and Oxford University, political science, at Columbia University; Miss Bertha Thompson, of Leeds University, literature, at Cornell University, and Charles S. Hitchen, of London University, geology, at the Geo-Physical Laboratory, Washington.

John S. Colman, of Cambridge University, will study zoology; John Howard, of Oxford University, chemistry; Francis E. Hyde, of Liverpool University, and London School of Economics, economic history, and David H. Wills, of Liverpool University, economics, all at Harvard University; John H. Biggart, of Queen's University and Belfast University, medicine, at Johns Hopkins University.

James R. Myles, of St. Andrews University, chemistry, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Gordon B. B. McI. Sutherland, of St. Andrews University and Cambridge University, physics, at the University of Michigan; Ralph A. Kekwick, of London University, chemistry, at New York University; William T. Baxter, of Edinburgh University, economics, at the University of Pennsylvania; Francis J. R. Bottrall, of Cambridge University, literature, and Charles H. P. Gifford, of Cambridge University, economics, at Princeton University; Paul deK. Dykes, of Cambridge University, engineering, and Miss Eleanor Swift, of London University, history, at Stanford University.

Roger D. H. Jones of Cambridge University will study astronomy at the University of Virginia; William G. Penney of London University, mathematics, at the University of Wisconsin; Ernest Beaglehole of New Zealand University and London School of Economics, psychology; Kenneth E. Grew of Birmingham University, physics; Ronald E. Mitchell of London University, literature, and Miss Margaret F. S. Smith of Oxford University, literature, all at Yale University.

Virginia Publishes 'Who's Who' of Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Notable and historic trees of Virginia are pictured in a bulletin recently issued by Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

On the cover is a picture of a magnificent pecan tree at Brandon-on-the-James. This tree is more than 300 years old, and measures between 10 and 11 feet in diameter and has an enormous spread. Brandon-on-the-James is famed for its historical associations, its gardens, and its trees. John Martin patented the land in 1617, and Nathaniel Harrison purchased it in 1720.

The live oak on the southeast corner of the campus of William and Mary College in Williamsburg is another historic tree pictured. This tree is designated as a line corner on the map of lands for Mr. Secretary Ludwell done by Robert Beverley in June, 1678, and showing the lands later sold to the college. The tree must be at least 275 years old, since the map antedates the establishment of the college by 15 years.

Other trees pictured include: a native holly and a pecan tree at Mt. Vernon; the oak to which, tradition says, Henry Clay tied his horse when he rode from his home at Clay Springs to the mill with his bag of corn; the last surviving tree of the 13 horse-chestnuts planted by George Washington in 1762 at Fredericksburg, and the giant "arbor vitæ" at Natural Bridge which is said to be probably the oldest and largest of its kind, being about 800 years old and 90 feet high.

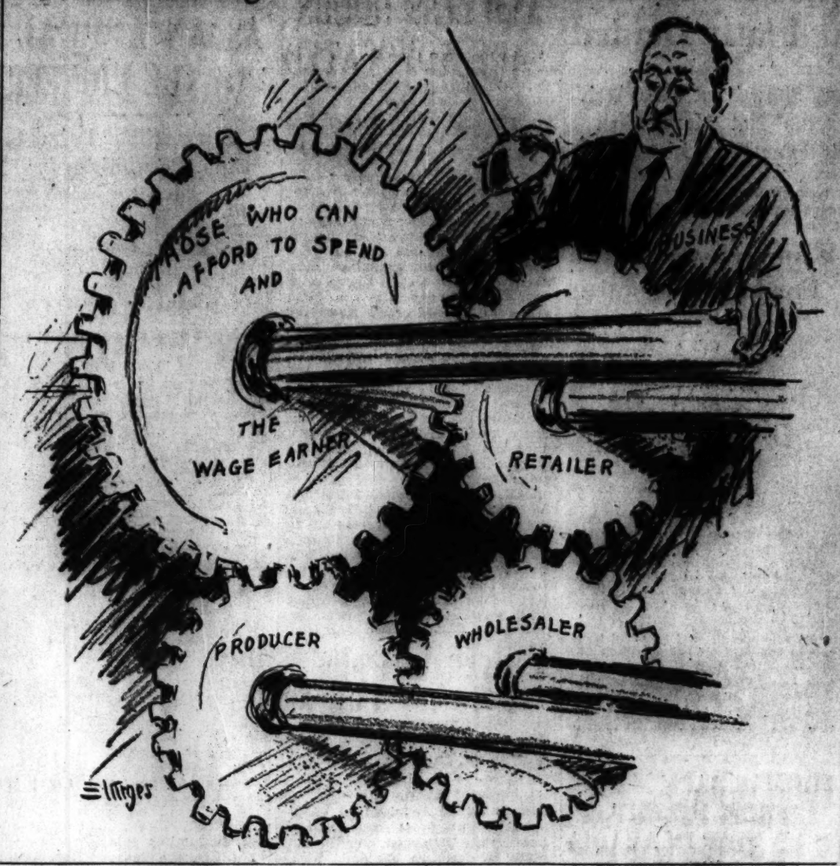
NORTH CAROLINA SETS SOCIAL SERVICE PLANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOLDBORO, N. C.—At the call of its president, Hugh McRae of Wilmington, the North Carolina Conference for Social Service adopted a five-year program, looking toward the betterment of social, agricultural, educational and economic conditions among people of all classes, colors and creeds in the State.

Ministers, teachers, county agents, vocational and agricultural teachers, as well as all others in a position to do so, were asked to give their co-operation, and the press was asked to carry to the reading public the entire program.

Start the Big One and the Others Have Got to Go



STATES REJECT MANY WET BILLS AND ADOPT FEW

W. C. T. U. Finds Trend in Past 10 Years Has Been to Strengthen Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 18—Despite wet propaganda and claims to the contrary, the trend in state legislatures in the last 10 years has been to strengthen and not repeal prohibition enforcement laws, the national W. C. T. U. stated today in making public a nation-wide survey of the subject.

Twenty-two states have improved their enforcement laws in that period and only five have repealed them, the report declared. New Jersey is singled out by the dry organization as a "fine example of wet failure."

Numerous wet measures and resolutions were offered in both houses of the State Legislature when it last convened. The report declares that Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican from New Jersey, recently sought an indorsement of his prohibition repeal views by this group. Yet, says the report, "the Legislature adjourned with the entire collection of wet measures left rejected in committee."

In the 1930-1931 legislatures wet defeat in contrast to wet successes have been "about 250 to 1" the report states. It lists repeal failures in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah.

Referenda on repealing state prohibition laws were defeated in the 1930-1931 legislatures in the following states: California, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Resolutions for a constitutional convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment were introduced and defeated in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Bills for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to state convention were introduced and defeated in California, Indiana, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Miscellaneous attempts to hinder enforcement were defeated in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

Bills legalizing beer and wine were introduced and defeated in Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Washington.

SILK OAKS CLOSELY GUARDED

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (By U. P.)—The two silk oak trees planted here by President Hoover on his recent visit are being closely guarded and cared for. Islanders already consider the plants an historic landmark.

HOOVER WORKING WITH A. F. OF L. TO KEEP WAGES UP

(Continued from Page 1)

that weekly wages should be kept up, because there is no assurance that cost of living is really coming down to stay; and because any attack on wages at present will inevitably produce strikes which would hinder recovery for every one.

Where Hoover Stands

The Hoover Administration, it is learned authoritatively, holds one fact to be of immense importance—the maintenance of present wage rates or schedules by big industries, even if there is some falling off in employment temporarily, and reduction in the weekly pay-envelopes. A worker may be hired for $30 a week, for example, but get only three days' work a week, or $15. Yet this sum will tide him over the depression, and when prosperity returns the $30 wage standard will still be in full force as full-time work becomes once more. If the weekly schedules were reduced, however, prosperity might return and see the worker placed permanently on a lowered standard of living.

It is with this thought that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury in an address here before visiting bankers, declared that standard of living must be maintained at all costs.

"A statement issued by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine says that it will resist to the utmost any effort to alter the present rates of pay. The Congressional Record contains a statement by the International Association of Machinists that it will oppose any reduction in all government contracts which provide for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Resolutions to the same effect have been adopted by the Associated General Contractors of America, in which the "living wage" substituted for the "prevailing rate of wages."

JUNIOR LEAGUES ELECT

CINCINNATI, O., May 18 (AP)—Mrs. Bennett Gates, of Dayton, O., yesterday was elected vice-president of the Association of Junior Leagues of America. Los Angeles was awarded the 1932 convention.

BRITISH LABOR WOULD PUT DOLE IN TAX BUDGET

Opposes Limit on Payments Advocated by Majority of Investigators

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 18—The Royal Commission under Judge Holman Gregory, appointed in December to investigate abuses in the state unemployment insurance system, generally known as "the dole," has drafted majority proposals of such a drastic nature as to have started strong agitation in Labor circles against them.

These proposals, as enumerated in the chief Labor organ here today, include a number of changes directed to bringing benefits into relation with the payments contributed and at the same time limiting the extent to which those able to support themselves would be able to continue to get state help.

The minority on the commission, representing organized labor, strongly objects to the whole tenor of these proposals. Recognizing the impossibility of bringing the insurance fund back to solvency without some such changes, if the present system is to be continued, the minority report advises an entirely new departure, abolishing contributions from workers and employers altogether and making the whole cost a charge upon the taxpayers generally.

The question thus raised goes to the root of the entire unemployment problem in Britain. Its importance is shown by the fact that two representatives from the United States Government, namely John J. Leary, formerly of the staff of the New York World, and Col. Arthur Woods who was chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Unemployment, are now in the United Kingdom to see what Great Britain has to teach America about it.

The Royal Commission's majority report goes into much detail. It would reduce the unemployment dole by two shillings weekly for men and by one shilling for their wives, on the ground that the cost of living has fallen by more than this amount since the fund was started.

The period during which the unemployed would continue to receive relief at the full rate would be reduced from 74 weeks to 26. After that, if still in need, the unemployed person would be put under more stringent conditions.

Part-time workers would no longer be paid by the state for days they are unemployed unless they are in actual need. This is to meet cases which have been brought to light where factories have been closed on certain week days to enable workers to obtain part of their remuneration from the taxpayers.

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North Carolina Diversifies Crops

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Despite a decline of approximately $50,000,000 as compared with the previous year, North Carolina's combined crop values in 1930 totaled $240,000,000, and this State rose from eighth to sixth in rank among all the states.

While cotton and tobacco continued in the lead, being valued at $73,000,000 and $39,000,000, diversified crops yielded a monetary total of $128,000,000, or $16,000,000 more than the two big "money crops" combined.

North Carolina's rank in acreage planted to all crops in 1930 was eighteenth. This means that the value of its crops, per acre, was far greater than many other states. The most encouraging feature in connection with agriculture is the trend toward diversification, which is reflected in letters received by the State Department of Agriculture from farmers who say they are going to reduce cotton and tobacco acreage this year and plant more food and feedstuff.

BRAZIL TO STUDY TARIFFS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 18 (By U. P.)—A committee of 13 business men and industrialists was appointed Saturday by Lindolfo Collor, Minister of Labor, to study proposed increases in tariff duties.

Ruth Nichols Expects Atlantic Hop Simplified by New Devices

Aviatrix Hopes to Hop Off From Harbor Grace Before July 1—Declares Careful Preparations Practically Insure Success of Ocean Flight

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 16—Miss Ruth Nichols's preparations for flying the Atlantic are nearly complete and she announced yesterday that she expects to take off from New York on the first leg of the trip within the next few weeks.

Reminding press representatives that she never likes "to talk about any aviation adventure until after it is accomplished," Miss Nichols said, however, that, on account of recent discussions of the advisability of women undertaking transatlantic flights, she believed it was better to come right out and tell her reasons for planning the hop. She has not yet fixed a date for taking off, she said, but expects to start before July 1.

"My flight will be unlike that of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in practically every way except that it will be solo," she declared.

Miss Nichols said the first leg of her flight will be from New York to Harbor Grace, N. F., where she will wait for satisfactory weather reports.

She will take off from Harbor Grace, follow the great circle course across the Atlantic and will fly to London or, perhaps, to Paris, if her gasoline holds out and the weather is suitable. She will leave Harbor Grace probably in the afternoon, and with the short four-hour night at this season in that region, will have a minimum number of hours of darkness and the advantage of arriving on the other side in the morning, she said.

Preparations for the trip have been carried on with such care and her technical equipment has been so carefully chosen and thoroughly tested that Miss Nichols said she believes her chances of success are 98 per cent. "And the other 2 per cent is a hazard no larger than one must allow for even in an ordinary street crossing," she added.

Her chief object in attempting the flight is to show the remarkable advances in aeronautical design and equipment since the early flights of Colonel Lindbergh and Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, she said.

"We are not trying to prove that the Atlantic can be flown," she added. "That is already known. We are trying to show new airplane and instrument development and increased safety factors.

The large horsepower of her airplane, the same in which she recently set four women's aviation records, will make it possible for her to hop the Atlantic in from about 9½ to 13 hours, Miss Nichols said, and will enable her to fly very high, if that is necessary to avoid storms. It is a high wing cabin monoplane powered by an engine supercharged to 660 horsepower.

The wing, stabilizer and elevator surfaces are painted gold, the rudder and tubular fuselage white. The cabin, originally designed for six passengers, will carry one 150-gallon and three 100-gallon gas tanks, in addition to a 220-gallon fuel reservoir.

This will give a maximum range of 4500 miles, and, under extremely adverse conditions, a minimum range of 2400 miles. Its top speed is 210 miles an hour, and its cruising speed 150 miles an hour.

Miss Nichols discussed technical details of propeller blades and directional equipment with the ease natural to a young woman who has spent a large portion of her time during the last year in the factory and engineering department of an airplane manufacturing organization. Her familiarity with operating problems of aircraft is indicated by the fact that she has flown practically every type of sea and land aircraft that is built.

She emphasized that she will not take off on her transatlantic hop until she receives satisfactory weather reports from Dr. James A. Kimball, of the United States Weather Bureau here, and from Capt. H. H. Railey, who is in Europe now gathering authoritative meteorological data for her.

INLAND YACHT BASIN PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—A yacht basin will be established at Fayetteville, approximately 100 miles inland, as soon as the Cape Fear River channel is deepened, W. O. Huske, head of the river development association, told a group of interested persons. This will allow tourists to travel by water almost to the famous Pinehurst resort.

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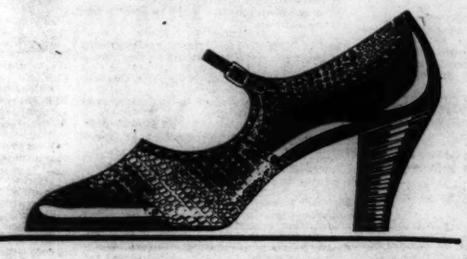
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BUSINESS SEEKS WAYS TO BETTER FOREIGN OUTLET

Export Found to Suffer From Other Reasons Than Depression

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 18—Acute economic disturbances in various parts of the world, caused only in part by the general depression but which are affecting American foreign trade adversely, will be discussed at the forthcoming national foreign trade convention to be held here the last week in May, according to O K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

"These are special conditions quite apart from the general world-wide depression affecting all trade, and call for specialized information on these countries, if American exporters are to deal effectively with them," said Mr. Davis.

"Australia, for instance, has cut its purchase by $275,000,000 in the last nine months, compared with the like period last year. This tremendous drop in trade is due in part to a new Australian tariff, but also to severe exchange difficulties. It is difficult to buy bills of exchange at all in Australia at present, and Australian merchants find it practically impossible to obtain foreign drafts to pay for purchases here.

"Argentina is another country which is suffering from an adverse exchange problem, despite an unusually high gold backing for its currency. This in effect adds a surcharge of 25 per cent to the price of American automobiles and other products sold in that country.

"The American exporter cannot market his product intelligently in Australia, Argentina, Peru, China and other countries with adverse exchange conditions unless he knows their selling price there. In fact, he cannot expect to sell at all there without this information.

"All these problems will be discussed at the national foreign trade convention here by men who know their subjects and have specialized, first-hand information direct from these countries. The question and answer system of discussion at the group sessions and the special trade adviser service, which is a feature of these conventions, permit every delegate to submit his particular problems and receive information and advice."

WORLD BANKERS SCANNING PLANS TO HELP TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

are needed if Austria is to meet the crisis with confidence.

In Geneva the same problem comes before the Council and whole budgetary condition has been analyzed by the control committee which seems to conclude that administrative reorganization and a policy of restrictions are essential. The business of the international bank is to see whether a loan can safely be advised, if not directly raised, to help Austria through troubled times.

Yet we have here an example of how difficult it is to separate entirely politics and economics. It is precisely the unhappy state of Austria insufficiently helped that made the German-Austrian economic union a virtual certainty. But now it appears that the French are prepared to offer a large part of the loan—on condition that Austria abandons the customs union. Surely such a condition should not be imposed. Each question must be taken on its merits and this kind of political bargaining has no place in Basel.

Credit Problem Tackled

Today the monthly meeting tackled the problem of middle term credits. It is now sufficiently known that Montagu Norman tried to convert American bankers to his conception of long-term assistance for the revival of the world's industry. It is also known that he failed because of material possibilities. It was not feasible, it was held, to give long loans at this time.

But the subcommittee at Brussels hit upon a compromise which should satisfy Mr. Norman for want of anything better, and has, I understand, the support of Americans. These intermediate term credits, approved by central banks and for which the international bank will act as medium, would run from three to six years. The bank would discount the bills and thus undoubtedly stimulate industry and trade.

Again there is danger of the cloven hoof of politics peeping out. Again the French would make credits contingent on the good behavior, from their viewpoint, of the beneficiary countries. This is to give rich countries political control of poorer European nations and anything more undesirable cannot be imagined.

It should be stated plainly that the bugbear of all international finance is tendency to look at everything from the standpoint of Foreign Offices. If the international bank served no other purpose it would be doing a valuable work in helping to brush aside these stultifying prejudices.

South Carolina Acts To Shorten Sessions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In an effort to obviate a repetition of the present lengthy session, almost without precedent in the history of the State, the South Carolina House of Representatives has appointed a committee of three to draw up a resolution enabling the ways and means committee to prepare an appropriation bill next year before the General Assembly convenes.

The measure provides for a presentation of copies to members several weeks prior to the opening of the legislative session, under the present proposal. Its sponsors hold that the bill would save both time and money.

The committee named to draw the resolution is composed of W. M. Mannin, Sumter; J. M. Morrer, Colleton, and W. R. Bradford, York.

STUDENTS BACK FUND FOR WAGNER MEMORIAL

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13 (AP)—Students at Cornell University today launched a campaign to raise funds for erection of a memorial to Hans Wagner, former German Cornell student, and other sons of Cornell who were killed fighting for the central European powers in the World War.

The Cornell Sun, student publication, a few days ago, called attention to the exclusion of Wagner's name from a memorial erected by the institution to its former students who were killed fighting for the American and allied armies in the war.

URUGUAY POWER PLANT APPROVED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 18 (By U. P.)—President Terra's plan to construct a hydroelectric plant on the Rio Negro capable of producing sufficient electricity to supply the needs of the entire country was approved by the Administrative Council Saturday. The project must also be authorized by Congress. The hydroelectric plant probably would cost 40,000,000 Uruguayan pesos ($24,000,000).

Charges That Liquor Is Source Of Racketeering Flatly Denied

Mitchell Declares Prosecutions Show That This Activity and Gangsterism Develop Not More Than 20 Per Cent of Their Revenue From Liquor

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 18—The wet argument that the illicit liquor traffic is the source of gangs and racketeers and that its elimination would put an end to these vicious elements was flatly contradicted by Attorney-General William D. Mitchell in the course of a nation-wide radio address by him on the work of the Department of Justice.

Recent federal prosecutions of a number of notorious gangsters, Mr. Mitchell said, developed that not over 20 per cent of their revenue came from the sale of contraband liquor, and that this amount has been diminishing steadily.

"If this be an indication of general conditions," Mr. Mitchell said, "the removal of illicit liquor traffic as a source of revenue would not end gangsterism and racketeering."

The Federal Government is leaving nothing undone to prosecute these violators, Mr. Mitchell declared, when they run counter to federal law. The Government has done considerable to help break down these criminal organizations, he stated, and proposes to continue to do so.

Does Not Relieve States

But this fact does not relieve the states and municipalities of the first responsibility in this regard, Mr. Mitchell held. It is upon these governmental units that rests the major responsibility for solving the gang problem.

"Dealing with organized crime," Mr. Mitchell pointed out, "is largely a local problem. These criminal gangs commit ten violations of a state law to one violation of a federal statute. Nevertheless this department has gone a considerable way to help break down these criminal organizations. On the foundation of cases made by efficient work of special agents of the Treasury Department, a number of notorious gangsters recently have been sentenced to the federal penitentiaries.

"We are not through, and there will be others to go the same road, but the fact that these criminal gangs incidentally violate some federal statute does not place the primary duty and responsibility of punishing them upon the Federal Government, and until state police and magistrates, stimulated by public opinion, take hold of this problem, it will not be solved."

While substantial progress has been made since President Hoover took office in strengthening and improving prohibition enforcement, Mr. Mitchell said, the Administration does not intend resting on its oars. Its plans contemplate an ever-expanding scope of activity.

During the next three months regional conferences will be held by assistant attorneys-general with groups of United States attorneys and prohibition officials to take stock of the present situation and to complete the coördination between them and the new prohibition bureau. After July 1, several hundred new prohibition agents will be employed and trained for this specialized work.

Go After Large Violators

The policy of the Department of Justice, Mr. Mitchell explained, is to go after the large commercial violators leaving to the states the bulk of the enforcement work. By stopping large illicit liquor operations the Federal Government can put a stop to bulk sources of supply, Mr. Mitchell said.

The enforcement of the anti-trust laws presents under present conditions an extremely difficult problem, Mr. Mitchell declared. Because of the business depression legal action against unlawful combinations may readily unsettle business or delay its recovery, he explained. Notwithstanding, the department has proceeded with this work, taking care, however, "to make no unjustified attack on any business and to so regulate our action as not unnecessarily to aggravate distress."

Mr. Mitchell frankly recommends to business that it bring the subject of limiting production and price fixing to Congress. New industrial conditions may require changes in the existing competitive system, Mr. Mitchell says.

"Possibly Congress," he declared, "might consider sympathetically some measure permitting combination to limit production of natural resources as an emergency matter to prevent waste, limited as to time, under government supervision, and to be followed by an early return to our present system of competition without restraints."

Mr. Mitchell lists five major problems in his department that the Administration has dealt with, prison reform, court congestion, prohibition enforcement, anti-trust laws and modernization of legal procedure in civil actions.

Concerning the first he declared there has been introduced sweeping improvements; an independent parole board, new penal institutions, federal prison camps, institutions for defectives, diversified prison employment, reorganization of the probation system, new prison bureau and new personnel, training school for prison guards, an educational system for prisoners, and scientific analysis of prison food, and a farm system for outdoor employment of prisoners.

Nothing Visionary Done

"Nothing visionary is being done," Mr. Mitchell explained, "but 98 per cent of all federal prisoners are released and returned to society, and the public welfare requires that as many as possible shall be rehabilitated for that purpose. During this Administration the Federal Government has taken the lead in prison reform."

Regarding court congestion the Administration has obtained many new federal courts, increased materially court aides, and introduced modern methods of procedure, Mr. Mitchell said. During the coming months, officials of the Department of Justice will visit all federal districts where congestion exists, he said, and through consultation with the judges and with the coöperation of the local bar seek to increase their activity.

In the matter of improving the legal processes as regards business, his department is now making a thorough study of the bankruptcy system, he said, for the purpose of enabling the President to make recommendations for constructive legislation.

"One thing is obvious," Mr. Mitchell said, "in the last 25 years we have overloaded our federal machinery of justice with new duties and activities, and until the federal courts and the Department of Justice and the other federal agencies for the detection and prosecution of federal offenses have been made effective to discharge the duties they now have, they should not be further burdened by the enactment of new federal criminal legislation."

THOMAS BACK FROM DESERT TRIP IN ARABIA

(Continued from Page 1)

it clear that the great area in the center of South Arabia was like the Libyan Desert, below sea level, and that it had in comparatively late geological times become a waste of sand dunes consequent on the dessication of Arabia.

The deep caravan tracks noted by Captain Thomas in the center of the sands may be taken, according to Sir Arnold, as positive proof that the Arab legend of the abandoned cities is not without foundation.

The red color of the sands is an indication that the Nubian sandstone of Abyssinia has a wider eastern extension than might have been anticipated.

The existence of the salt lake, Sir Arnold admitted, was a complete surprise. The oryx (reem), a type of antelope generally believed to be the prototype of the unicorn and discovered by Captain Thomas, had not hitherto been recorded so far south.

"The details of Captain Thomas's feat," Sir Arnold said, "should help us to appreciate the magnitude of his achievement, which deserves to rank with those of Stanley, Shackelton and Scott. He has not depended upon the aid of airplanes, airships or motor-cars. He made no attempt to disguise his nationality or hide his religion when entering the lands of unknown tribes.

"His reference to singing sands is of the greatest interest. This strange phenomenon has been recorded in the Gobi Desert and it is known to occur in Afghanistan and in the Sinai Peninsula, but it has never before been observed in Arabia proper by a European."

Sultan's Finance Aide

Captain Thomas as financial adviser to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman has the distinction of being the first Englishman to hold such a position in an independent Arab state. He served with distinction during the war as political officer in Mesopotamia and Transjordan.

His conquest of the Rub 'al Khali has added interest to his book "Alarms and Excursions in Arabia," just published by George Allen and Unwin, in which he explains the strange lure of Arabia's sands with picturesque narratives, colored with quaint Arab conversation.

The Arabs are revealed as a proud, likable race. Though unlettered, they are not unlearned, for they inherit and keep alive a common culture, as well as a common religion, and a common speech.

Alcohol is unknown to them and Captain Thomas declares he has never seen a drunken Arab. Verses of the Koran are read to cure sickness, instead of resorting to the use of drugs.

Camel Provides All

"With the Arab the camel is more than a ship of the desert," he writes. "It is Ata Allah—the gift of God. To him it is the sustainer of life, providing him with food, transport, and sometimes clothing and shelter. At all times the camel is his master's first care.

"In this hungry and thirsty land it is not unnatural that a kind of Communism should flourish. Beggary in a squalid sense does not exist. If one man has food and another none, it would be unthinkable for the better off not to give to the less unfortunate. A stranger coming upon the scene is never allowed to depart without being invited to sit down and share the common dish, however poor the host, and though it be the most meager crust. In this poor and famished land, generosity is the supreme quality."

Captain Thomas divides his book into five "adventures," starting with a punitive expedition against the Marsh Arabs. He shows how greatly the tribes have profited from the presence of the British in Mesopotamia.

Besides providing most interesting and entertaining reading, "Alarms and Excursions in Arabia" serves as an admirable introduction to Captain Thomas's own eagerly awaited account of his crossing of the Rub 'al Khali—described as the greatest piece of exploration work since the war—which will be published shortly.

Western Australia Gets New College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The recent opening of St. George's College, part of the buildings of the University of Western Australia, marks an important stage in the great scheme which is giving the 700 students of the university a complete academic home. This institution, which for 18 years carried on its work in a ramshackle building in Perth, is rapidly acquiring buildings of architectural beauty and noble design on the riverside grasslands of Crawley.

Munificent bequests made it possible to erect new buildings. Winthrop Hall and Hackett Hall commemorate Sir Winthrop Hackett, a past chancellor of the university, who requeathed £435,000 to the university. The arts and law faculties occupy the new Hackett buildings. The engineering department has been established at Crawley for some time past. The biology and geology students are well housed, but the natural science department still remains in the city. Assistance from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled the establishment of a department of adult education. Many a memory of the rich architectural features of Oxford and Cambridge will be awakened by the imposing new buildings at Crawley.

ALASKA HELD UP AS AN APPEAL TO THE PIONEER

Secretary Wilbur Points to Great Possibilities for Adventurous

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the belief that the pioneering spirit in America is not yet gone, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is pointing a guiding finger west and north—to Alaska.

Six hundred thousand square miles with less than 60,000 inhabitants; perhaps the world's greatest remaining storehouse of raw wealth; uncounted square miles of fertile soil; a climate that is kind to flower gardens at one extreme and plunges the mercury to the bottom of the glass at the other, but most of all a land that is new and challenging to the adventurous, to those who want to make their way, far from accustomed haunts. This is the Alaska which the Interior Department chief is seeking now to "get across" to Americans.

His particular interest now is being given to the south-central region from Seward to Fairbanks, which is traversed by a government railroad and a highway. Virtually without feeders, these travel arteries run from the coast to the center of the great peninsula. Deep wilderness borders the railroads.

Parties of geologists have started exploring mineral deposits flanking the iron trail. They hope to find anthracite in commercial quantities and rich deposits of gold, silver and many other minerals.

The reason back of this is simple. The railroad, young yet, is deep "in the red." There is not enough tonnage to make it pay. Commercial mining will load freight cars and keep locomotives puffing.

Farmers, the Interior Department maintains, will find conditions in the best portions much like those in northern Minnesota. The summer is short but the days are so long "you have to sit on the radishes to keep them from growing big as turnips."

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Dayton Yesterday Saw Mimic Warfare and Great Parade of Air Fleets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O., May 18—The territory around about Dayton missed the hum of the 600 and more army airplanes today, because the great fleet was divided into two groups yesterday and one swung off for Indianapolis and one for Chicago, where they are to remain until Wednesday before coming back to the base at Fairfield air depot and Wright Field. On Thursday they will be off to New York.

Yesterday the fliers had to keep their feet on the ground for a while and listen to a few talks, one of which was given by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics. However, he morning gave enough time for the groups to get into the air and do some mimic combat and pursuit work. Newspapermen and photographers got away from camera and typewriter long enough to take a walk with Brig.-Gen. H. C. Pratt, chief of the materials division, through the engineering division and laboratories, being shown how and why many things are done and what keeps the planes in the air, along with grasping the immensity of the scope of experimental work being done at the local post.

Crowds the past days dwindled to nothing in comparison to the thousands that packed the many highways and fields yesterday to witness the greatest spectacle of the program, and said to be the greatest in number of machines in one program in the history of aviation.

It was estimated that 200,000 people were in the territory close to the field. The 672 planes left the field in groups after 9 a. m. and again after 3:25 p. m., each going to some designated place many miles distant to await the minute for their start back, so that all could come swooping down before the review stand in fine military order. It meant about 50 miles of airships, according to Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois. Some of the ships went as far as Richmond, Ind., and others as far in other directions before turning back, all of which had been worked out expertly beforehand.

Dayton people, accustomed to many airplanes since the days long ago when the Wright brothers first thought of conquering the air in a two-winged gliding contrivance and later when they used to go out to Simms Prairie, the very land now used by the air fields, to see Wilbur and Orville Wright pull their first power plane to the top of an incline, then let it rush down to earth and gain momentum to send it skyward—these people paid attention today when they heard the hum of hundreds of motors proving the great strides since that day.

On one occasion yesterday the thousands of spectators had their views shut off. It was simply a couple flyers in as many planes showing the effectiveness of the modern smoke screen, for a quarter hour or so.

In answer to mention of costs of the maneuvers, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Andrews, chief of staff for the events, said the program comes within the budget and no added appropriation has been necessary.

United States At Front in Air, Young Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 18—The notable strides in commercial aviation in the United States during the last year were strikingly summarized by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, in an annual report to President Hoover today.

It was under Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, that commercial aviation got its first official support, Mr. Young says, and added, "Today, on the basis of that wise and far-seeing assistance and continued interest, commercial aviation in this country is unrivaled in the world."

"The federal airways system," he informed the President, "although in the process of establishment, already is superior to the airways of any nation or group of nations in the world. When completed, the system will total about 25,000 miles of lighted airways, equipped with every practicable aid to air navigation.

"Time and again, the aids to air navigation provided on the federal airways by the Department of Commerce have justified their existence by saving lives and equipment. Therefore, they are fulfilling the primary purpose of their establishment by increasing further the safety and reliability of cross-country air travel.

"This system of airways and air lines, now in continuous day and night operation with passengers, mail and express, has demonstrated in the past four years that it is a factor that must be recognized whenever consideration is given to the subject of transportation in the United States."

Among the outstanding advances in the past 12 months listed by Mr. Young are the following:

	1929-30	1930-1931
Lighted airways	13,400 m.	15,300 m.
Intermed. landing fields	315	370
Beacon lights	1,470	1,680
Radio communication stations	35	51
Automatic telegraph typewriter circuits	5,650 m.	9,400 m.
Air transport mileage, 1930-1931	130,000 miles every 24 hours, an increase of 25,000 miles.	
Aircraft	550	650
Aircraft value	$10,000,000	$14,000,000
Scheduled air routes	42	125
Airports	1,655	1,119
Licensed planes	6,784	7,165
Pilots	13,040	15,500
Licensed mechanics	8,843	9,120

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT

Texas Power & Light Co. reports for 12 months ended March 31 profit of $3,886,737 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $3,946,693 in the preceding 12 months.

Put This Beside Modern Combat Wasp of the Air

ONE OF VERY EARLIEST TYPES OF WRIGHT ARMY PLANE

At the Time This Picture Was Taken, General Foulois, Second From the Right, Was About the Only United States Army Officer on Flying Duty. General Foulois, by the Way, Was Once a Buck Private and Served in the Philippine Insurrection.

Chief of Army Air Maneuvers Is a Pioneer Soldier of Skies

Out from a welter of cloud and mist over Fairfield Air Depot, at Dayton, the other day, a United States Army BT-2B plane throttled down to an easy landing. When the pilot climbed out of the forward cockpit he proved to be Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, in command of the present army air maneuvers. He pronounces his name "Full-loy," by the way—second syllable stressed.

He had left Bolling Field, Washington, with two escort planes, and 17 staff ships were to follow. None of the other planes put in an appearance. It developed that the weather had been declared practically "impassable" by the escort pilots and three others who had sampled it. These five planes had returned. The remainder had not hopped off. But General Foulois had sailed through the "impassable" air for 4 hours and 22 minutes and made his appointed port. Needless to say, the Air Service's already great regard for the general went up a good many more notches at once.

"That just proves again that my old commanding officer is the real officer and real flier we always took him for," was the comment of Maj. Robert P. Raymond. The major won a Distinguished Service Cross as a pilot in the First Pursuit Group, which belonged to the air service of the first army, of which General Foulois was chief. Major Raymond, who has kept up his flying since the war both as civilian and as New England's ranking officer, with status of pilot, in the United States Air Reserve, is specially well informed on aviation matters.

Is Senior Flying Officer

"Ben Foulois, you know, has flown more years than any other pilot in this big demonstration. He's the army's senior active flying officer. Well, sometimes the fliers who began a long time ago get rusty, don't keep up with the new types of ship, and so on. But with a pilot who keeps up like old Ben, long experience brings a certain invaluable something—a shrewd judgment and an extra canniness—that stand him in good stead, especially in an emergency.

"I can just picture Ben Foulois sizing up the poor weather conditions—he has wonderfully alert eyes—and saying to himself: 'Well, I guess I can figure this out as far as Dayton, and the rest can suit themselves.'

"Let me tell you, what the General did was a real job of piloting."

Major Raymond, estimating the General's flight as no small exploit, went on to an account of the General's history, of which the following is the upshot. General Foulois had learned to fly during the very beginnings of airplane development in 1910.

It was Foulois who organized the First United States Aero Squadron. Under his command this squadron "wabbled across the Mexican border" with Pershing "in old crates that now seem laughable to an army aviator." These early, flimsy planes had power plants that "remind one now more of a motorcycle engine." They developed 25 horsepower, as against the 425 to 575 horsepower of the typical army planes in the present maneuvers. The power was transmitted to two "pusher" propellers by two motorcycle style chains. The maximum speed was barely 60 miles an hour, whereas the slowest of the planes in the maneuvers—the bombers with their enormous load—are considered to be cruising slowly at anything less than 100 miles an hour.

Despite the small power and low speed of the ships in Foulois's first aero squadron, they were able to furnish invaluable assistance to Pershing and his cavalry.

Under the varied tests of actual war conditions, Foulois's use of planes made the conservative army element, which had pinned its faith to cavalry for scouting, grasp the idea of the military value of a trained "eye," able to make a swift and far-reaching survey of tactical conditions from every possible vantage point, high in the air. The first aero squadron also served Pershing well in dispatch bearing.

New Ships Are Different

There is a world of different between operating the "old crates," the Major observed, and the modern, heavy-engined, high-speed types. Flying in the early days simply was not attempted in comparatively light winds, or in even a light mist or fog.

"Equipped with a modern plane," Major Raymond explained, "a pilot doesn't have to stay on the ground because of strong winds, short of gale velocity. He simply figures to whether he has a wind to help him, or to cost him more concentration to keep on his course. He will even feel confident of getting through a mist or a light fog.

"In the case of General Foulois's recent flight, it is evident that weather conditions were worse than I have mentioned. The two planes accompanying the General are reported to have turned back after a short time. Their pilots declared that flying conditions through the Cumberland Mountains were so bad as to be almost impossible.

"In spite of the lowering 'ceiling,' three other planes took the air, pointed for Dayton. They found visibility so poor that in their judgment it seemed best to return. This was enough for the rest of the staff scheduled to make the trip. They stayed on the ground.

"General Foulois, accompanied by a mechanic and flying a machine powered with a 425-horsepower Wasp motor, made the 460-mile trip from Bolling Field, Washington, to Fairfield Air Depot, Dayton, in 4 hours and 22 minutes, or an average speed considerably more than 100 miles per hour. This would be very fair time even under ideal weather conditions. This would certainly demonstrate that the General has kept abreast of the times in his knowledge of modern aircraft.

"I call this an example of true generalship. Its effect upon the morale of the officers in his command can hardly be overestimated.

Had Notable Career

"I remember in my early flying cadet days in Texas the genius of General—then Major—Foulois was making itself felt in his organization of the flying fields throughout the State and elsewhere. His name, to a student flying officer, was one to conjure with. Here was a commander who had worked himself up from buck private—been cavalryman, engineer, signal corps and infantryman. He had served in the Philippine Insurrection and Moro Campaign. Then, to raise himself to unbelievable heights in our young estimation, he had taught himself to fly in one of the earliest airplanes of the Wrights, and besides being the army's first officer on flying status, had actually been the only one for something over a year. He was already a veteran of near war flying in Mexico, after having single-handed sold the skeptical army the value of military aviation.

"At Issoudun, France, largest of all military flying-fields, I was standing in the officers' club, when two high-ranking officers of the field entered. With them was a short, weather-beaten, quiet man. I noticed at once on his breast the wings and star of a military aviator, rare and much coveted insignia of early army flying preeminence. Less than half a dozen officers, I believe, had the right to wear that star.

"'Who's that?' I asked. 'I confess I got a thrill out of the answer: 'Why, that's Colonel Foulois.'

"Incidentally, when the Colonel became Brigadier-General Foulois, he drew more pay than Pershing. It was this way. Pershing, of course, drew the pay of full general, with an added 10 per cent for foreign service. But Foulois, in addition to his pay as brigadier-general, with the extra 10 per cent, and pay for length of service, drew no less than 75 per cent increase over and above his base pay as brigadier-general. This increase was due to that star with his wings—the grade of military aviator.

Not All in Looks

"To us who were so young, his years impressed us. All of us were eager to get to the front. Here was the Colonel, already high in our estimation, freshly returned from piloting himself over it.

"Later on the same occasion I had the chance to talk with him in a group of officers. While his soft-spoken manner and brevity of comment inspired confidence, I couldn't help experiencing a certain disappointment that one around whom I had built such a legend could have such an ordinary bearing. Since then I have heard friends of mine now serving with him express a similar thought with the words: 'He doesn't look like a general.' However, they are quick to qualify by saying: 'But he sure is.'"

British Again to Take Up 'Star-Gazing'; Planetarium to Be Built in London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—London is to have a planetarium—a dome-shaped building for depicting the stars by means of lantern slides. The new scientific instrument will be of the type originally designed by the German firm of Carl Zeiss and will be installed at a cost of about £12,500 in the Science Museum, South Kensington.

An English schoolboy recently described a planetarium as a "kind of flowering shrub." But his mistaken definition is quite understandable, for at the present time there is not a single planetarium in Britain, although there are a number in the United States and Germany. In Victorian days, too, governesses used to consider astronomy an essential part of an all-round education. But today the study of this subject seems to be sadly neglected.

A planetarium, however, gives such a realistic touch to the "Milky Way" and the five planets visible to the naked eye—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn—which cannot be gained by reading astronomical textbooks, that a strong revival in "star-gazing," in the better sense of that word is now anticipated.

Sir Henry Lyons, director of the Science Museum, and Sir Richard Allison, chief Government architect, who have been in Germany studying the various planetaria, have decided, it is understood, that the proposed building will have to be a comparatively small one of about 9 meters diameter, holding some 150 people.

The dome will be made of ferro-concrete on a steel frame. The audience will sit in darkness while the demonstrator works the cylindrical apparatus which projects the 4500, or so, stars, all in their correct relative positions. Nearly 50 projecting lenses will be used and 30 lantern slides derived from actual photographs of the sky at night. Every astronomical phenomenon can be perfectly imitated. Each star will appear with its proper relative brightness. The complicated movements of the planets through the fixed stars as seen from the earth will be shown with great accuracy.

The rising and setting of the sun and moon will be shown, but the image of the sun will be reduced in brightness so as not to outshine near-by stars. The movement of the stars as a whole across the sky due to the earth's axial motion can also be demonstrated.

TOKYO PROPOSES ARMY CUTS

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Reduction of the Japanese Army by three divisions and amalgamation of a number of military schools will be recommended to the government by leaders of the Government Party with a view to reducing army expenditure.

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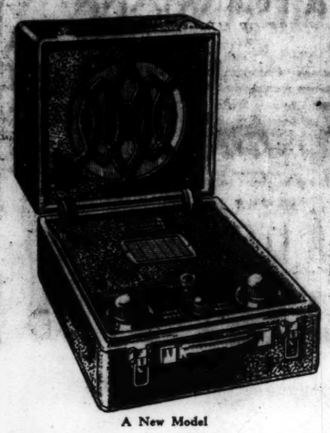

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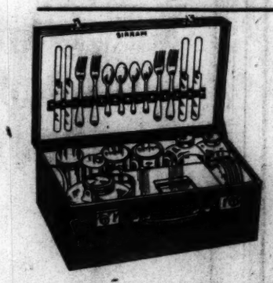


(Left)
For Picnicing!
COMBINED LUNCH AND TEA CASE
Entirely British. First Quality.

"Wasp" aluminium kettle. No divisions. This is a light ply-wood case covered with blue leather cloth and lined white leather cloth. The lid is fitted to take the cutlery. Contents: "Wasp" patent aluminium kettle with screw lip and stopper, stand, stove, and spirit tin. Decorated china cups, saucers, and plates. Glass milk flasks and butter jar. Aluminium tumblers and sugar containers. Large polished tinplate provision box and stainless knives, forks and spoons. No. 1992, for two persons, outside dimensions 14½ x 10½ x 6½ in., as No. 1994, for four persons, outside dimensions 17 x 10 x 7 in., each..... £2.15.

Carriage free.
Water can be carried in the kettle which is water-tight.

(Below)
THE CANE LOUNGE CHAIR

With adjustable back (to four positions) and extending leg rest, wide arm rests on each side, with glass holder. The chair is well made of selected glossy cane on cane frame and recommended for good hard wear and comfort. Useful in and out of doors. Folds quite compactly for travelling. Height over all 36 in.; height of seat 15 in.; width between arms 20 in.; length of seat 19 in.; length of leg rest 22 in.; height over all when folded 22 in. Each 33/-

Carriage paid to nearest station in England and Wales; Scotland 2/6 extra.

All these Special "Outdoor" Offers are from the Turnery Department, Lower Ground Floor.

(Below)
THE NEW 1931 CHAIR

Of improved design, constructed of whole rod pulp cane over cane frame. Arm and back surround, also inset at back, laced with coloured cane. A roomy chair of really fine appearance and comfort. Recommended for indoor and outdoor use. Height over all 36 in.; Height of seat 16½ in.; seat approx. 17 in. square. Each..... 27/9

Two Chairs for 54/-

Carriage Paid. Scotland 2/6 extra. Free in delivery area.

THE MADEIRA 4-PIECE SUITE

Limited quantity. Imported direct by Barkers. At special reduced prices. Consisting of Settee to seat three persons, two Arm Chairs and Tea Table. Made from the finest whole-rod white willow—an extremely strong construction. Excellent for tea rooms, restaurants or private use. Two Chairs, Table and Settee, in white willow. Sent carriage paid England and Wales (Scotland 4/6 extra). For suite 63/-

Chair only 11/6, carr. 1/6 Table only 18/6, carr. 1/6 Settee only 27/6, carr. paid

Approximate measurements:

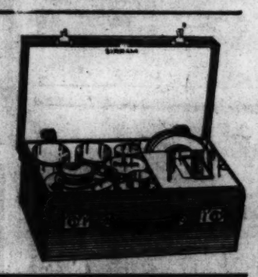
Settee	Total height 32 in.	Height of Seat 16 in.	Size of Seat 43x18 in.
Chair	Total height 32 in.	Height of Seat 16 in.	Size of Seat 18x18 in.
Table	Total height 28 in.	Height of Shelf 8 in.	Top....23 in. square
		Height of top 28 in.	

Cushions in green, red or blue casement cloth to fit chairs, extra, each.....3/11
Cushions in green, red or blue casement cloth to fit settee, extra, each.....13/6

THE WASP KETTLE SET

Polished aluminium kettle, water carrying, patent construction. Pure aluminium in two sizes, 1¼ pints, boiling in 10 minutes, and 2½ pints, boiling in 13 minutes in any wind.

Lid—Screw lid, with washer. Absolutely watertight. Spout—Screw stopper; tea strainer neck. Stand—Polished tinplate, scientifically designed. Stove—Methylated spirit pool atmospheric type; also spirit container. Price 1¼ pt. 3/11 Price 2½ pt. 5/-



(Right)
TEA CASE FOR TWO

Stitched case. "Wasp" aluminium kettle. This is a brown attache type case, lined white. It is fitted with nickel plated locks. Contents: "Wasp" aluminium patent kettle with screw lid and stopper, tinplate stand, spirit tin, and stove, white and gold china cups and saucers, glass milk flask, sugar canister and large provision box. No. 2022, for two persons, size 14½x9¼x4½ in. Each..... 16/9

Carriage 1/3

No. 2024 for four persons..21/-
Carriage free.

Water can be carried in the kettle which is water-tight. Carriage free.

(Below)
THE FAMOUS MADEIRA LOUNGE CHAIR

This model is made expressly for Barkers, being specially constructed of whole willow rod strong willow frame with hammock seat, and imported direct from Madeira by Barkers. Previously supplied to thousands of satisfied customers at 21/-. The leg rest slides under seat when not in use. Brief specifications: Height of back 36 in.; width between arms 19 in.; height of seat 13½ in.; length of seat 20 in.; length of leg rest 23 in. By a huge purchase Barkers are able to offer this wonderful Chair at the extraordinary low price of 17/6

Two chairs for 34/-.

Delivered free in our Delivery Area. Carr. to nearest station in England and Wales 1/6 extra; Scotland 2/6 ex.

Without a doubt, Barkers have the most comprehensive range of Cane Chairs in London.

(Below)
SPLIT CANE TUB CHAIR

Positively the best cheap chair value in London. Made of split cane over well constructed frame. Should not be confused with inferior models offered at lower price. Height 28 in.; width over all 24 in.; seat approximately 16 in. square; height of seat 15 in. Each 8/11

Two Chairs for 17/-.

Carriage nearest station England and Wales; single chair 1/3; two chairs 1/6 extra.

FOLDING ROLL FILM CAMERAS.

"The Cadet." An English made product of outstanding merit. Special features, rosewood polished synthetic body and back, impervious to wear. All metal parts chromium plated. Special reinforced anticlimastic bellow, new simple loading system, fogging of films eliminated. Takes perfect pictures, the most popular size 3¼ x 2¼ in. Complete with instructions. Full illustrated leaflet on application. Price each..... 25/-

Films, 8 exposures..... 1/-

100 pairs only.
ARMY PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

Special stereoscopic model with extra wide objectives, 32 millimetres. Power x 8 diameters, central wheel focus with separate eye adjustment and bending bar. Weight 21¼ oz.; height 4½ in.; width 5½ in. A highly efficient glass, capable of withstanding really hard wear, dust and waterproof finish. Complete with lanyard and brown leather sling case. Slightly soiled (foreign). Price per pair..... 57/6

TRAVELLING WALLET WATCHES

8-day Swiss lever, 15 jewelled movements, in leather case. Pocke lens in small compartment. 4 x 4 x ½ in. over all. Fully guaranteed and highly recommended. Price each..... 42/-

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TULANE WINS SOUTHERN MEET

Virginia Surprises by Taking Second Place — Alabama Places Close Third

NINTH ANNUAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING 1931

Tulane	31
Virginia	29
Alabama	28½
University of North Carolina	25½
Virginia Military Institute	18
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	14½
Louisiana State	13
Kentucky	12
Georgia	10
Duke	8
Tennessee	6
Florida	5
orth Carolina State	5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	3
Vanderbilt	4
South Carolina	3½
Clemson	3
Mississippi A. & M.	3
Sewanee	1
Georgia Technology	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18—One of the closest finishes ever seen in a Southern Conference championship track and field meet saw Tulane leading by two points the University of Virginia to gain victory in the ninth annual meet held at Legion Field, Saturday. The largest crowd that has witnessed any of the four meets staged in Birmingham took advantage of perfect weather to cheer their favorites in the keenly contested events. They were amply rewarded by the breaking of four records which in addition to one broken and one tied Friday, is a reminder of the great meet of 1928 when most of the present records were set.

Virginia, with a rather small team, was the big surprise of the meet. The Cavaliers led the field until the last event of the day when D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, of Tulane, made a late entry into the javelin throw to annex two points and victory for his team. North Carolina, the favorite, made a good showing but lack of strength in the short races put it down in fourth place.

Alabama, minus the services of its star broad jumper, J. E. Griggs '31, gave the best exhibition in its track history to place a close third. W. R. Coleman Jr. '31, of Auburn, who has been far over the discus record all year and excellent in the shotput, was unable to compete in the finals and cost his team a higher rating.

Times in the hurdles and sprints were disappointing. These events, however, were run against the wind. Distances were also low in several field events in which it was expected that records would be broken.

Capt. F. G. Wisner '31, University of Virginia, was high-point man of the meet and his 14 points won the gold medal for the best individual performance. Wisner captured the 220-yard dash and broad jump and placed second in the 100-yard dash. He was closely pressed by J. S. Kelly '32 of Kentucky, who scored 11 of his team's 12 points. The record-breaking 440-yard dash by W. V. Joyce '33 of Alabama and his fast anchor that gave his team victory in the mile relay, were notable performances, while Zimmerman gathered the winning points for Tulane a few minutes after winning the pole vault.

Alabama surprised with a record in the mile relay while Vanderbilt, a school that has never finished below second place in the relay and that on only one occasion, had to be content with fourth place. J. L. Swart, '32, Virginia Polytechnic, made an excellent toss to break the record in the shotput while the best J. S. Oeklers '30, of Tulane, could do was a put three inches shorter than his record established in 1929.

Following the record-breaking leap of Jack Stewart '32 Auburn, in the high jump, Harold M. Osborne, present record holder, gave an exhibition jump that was only ¼ inch short of his record of 6ft. 8¼in. made in 1924. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana; Calvert Decoligny '32, Tulane, second; E. J. Lacoste '32, Louisiana, third; J. W. Maddox '31, Georgia, fourth; Jack Stewart '32, A. P. I., fifth. Time—15.3s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; F. G. Wisner '31, Virginia, second; R. A. Bradley '32, Alabama, third; H. B. Smith Jr. '31, Fourth; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane, fifth. Time—10.1s.

One-mile Run—Won by W. J. Lauck Jr. '33, Virginia; Hamilton Smith Jr. '31, V. M. I., second; J. M. Lineberger '32, Clemson, third; H. A. Wise Jr. '31, V. M. I., fourth; J. D. Grant '32, Kentucky, fifth. Time—4m. 26.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by F. G. Wisner '31, Virginia; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky, second; H. B. Smith Jr. '31, Alabama, third; R. A. Bradley '32, Alabama, fourth; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane, fifth. Time—31.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. V. Joyce '33, Alabama; A. G. Klamke '31, Louisiana, second; E. T. Miller '33, Tulane, third; G. M. Woodward '32, Vanderbilt, fourth; L. S. Weil '32, North Carolina, fifth. Time—49s. (New Conference record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. P. Bond '31, V. M. I.; C. R. Baucom '31, North Carolina, second; H. T. Holden '32, Virginia, third; J. E. McQueen '33, A. P. I., fourth; R. B. Hubbard '33, North Carolina, fifth. Time—9m. 52.3s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by John Brownlee '33, Duke; Calvert Decoligny '32, Tulane, second; F. W. Slusser '32, North Carolina, third; R. R. Lipe '31, Alabama, fourth; J. W. Maddox '31, Georgia, fifth. Time—24.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by G. H. McGinn '32, North Carolina State; E. D. Romm '31, V. M. I., second; J. C. Crane '33, Tennessee, third; Hundson Cary Jr. 32, Virginia, fourth; C. H. Barron '31, Bewanee, fifth. Time—1m. 59.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Alabama (H. B. Smith Jr. '31, J. P. Scheur '32, R. R. Lipe '31, W. V. Joyce '33); North Carolina, second; Florida, third; Vanderbilt, fourth; Louisiana, fifth. Time—3m. 22.3s. (New Conference record.)

Pole Vault—Won by D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, Tulane; R. J. Ruble '31, North Carolina, second; Merle Riegel '33, Alabama, third; B. D. Arnold '31, North Carolina and M. B. Dickens '31, Georgia, tied for fourth and fifth. Height—13ft.

Running high jump—Won by Jack Stewart '32, A. P. I.; P. M. Baker '33, Alabama, and E. F. Bostick, South Carolina, tied for second; R. E. Stacey '32, A. P. I. and W. P. David '31, Georgia, tied for fourth. Height—6ft. 2¾in. (New Conference record.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. L. Swart '32, V. P. I.; J. S. Oelkers '30, Tulane, second; H. H. Hickman '32, Tennessee, third; C. A. Cox '32, Miss A. & M., fourth; J. C. H. Bryant '32, Virginia, fifth. Distance—47ft. 7½in. (New Conference record).

Discus Throw—Won by E. P. Dameron '31, North Carolina; J. C. H. Bryant '32, Virginia, second; F. C. Payne '33, Tulane, third; Joseph Jenkins '33, Florida, fourth; T. R. Brown '32, North Carolina, fifth. Distance—134ft. 3in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by F. G. Wisner '31, Virginia; R. D. Owen '31, Georgia, second; H. P. Fulmer '33, Duke, third; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky, fourth; J. L. Wells '31, Miss. A. & M., fifth. Distance—23ft. 3¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by S. P. Robinson '30, A. P. I.; V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane, second; D. D. Wright '32, V. M. I., third; D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, Tulane, fourth; T. R. Brown '32, North Carolina, fifth. Distance—181ft. 8½in.

TILDEN MAKES CLEAN SWEEP IN THE SERIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 18—William T. Tilden 2d defeated Vincent Richards, three sets out of five, in a professional match at Chicago Stadium here yesterday. It was Tilden's fourth straight victory in a series to determine the world's indoor championship.

It looked as though Richards had the match within his grasp on several occasions, but Tilden finally emerged with a score of 7—5, 1—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Tilden had made sure of the series by victories in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The contest drew 6500 fans here.

In a preliminary contest, J. Emmett Paré of Chicago, former United States claycourt champion, and Bobby Sellers of San Francisco, split even, 6—3, 3—6, and did not play the third set.

STANFORD POLOISTS BEAT OREGON STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 18—Stanford's crack polo team took the second of a two-game series from Oregon State College by a 6-to-4 score here Saturday afternoon.

The Cardinal players got a 5-to-2 lead on the Beavers in the first half on poor defensive play by the Oregon players. The last three chukkers were fast with Oregon State making the score 5 to 4 in Stanford's favor on two penalty shots by Glenn Bohannon '32. Just before the gong sounded Stanford scored another goal after a hot skirmish which threatened to tie the score. The summary:

STANFORD	OREGON STATE
No. 1—Fleming	Price
No. 2—Lewis	Dirker, O'Connor
No. 3—Gorham	Penney
Back—Boothe	Bohannon

Score—Stanford 6, Oregon State 4. Goals—Fleming 2, Gerham 2, Boothe, Lewis for Stanford; Bohannon 3, Penney for Oregon State.

SOUTH AFRICA ADVANCES

DUBLIN, May 18 (AP)—South Africa qualified Saturday to meet England in the third round of the European zone Davis Cup play by winning both of the final pair of singles matches with Ireland. The matches stood 2 to 1 in favor of South Africa at the start of play Saturday and P. D. B. Spence of South Africa promptly downed E. A. Maguire of Ireland, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. The South Africans also won the final match, making the final score 4 matches to 1. V. G. Kirby defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, giant Irishman, 3—6, 7—5, 10—8, 6—2.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 6, Lafayette 3.
Dartmouth 7, Brown 2.
Michigan 5, Chicago 4.
Pennsylvania 6, Johns Hopkins 3.
R. P. I. 5, Albany Teachers 1.
Springfield 4, Clark 2.
St. John's 5, Stevens 4.
Tufts 3, Assumption 2.
West Point 6, Swarthmore 2.

RACE CLOSE IN AMERICAN

Yankees and Senators Are Close on Heels of Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	7	.696
New York	15	10	.600
Washington	17	12	.586
Detroit	16	14	.533
Cleveland	12	15	.444
Boston	11	15	.423
Chicago	11	15	.423
St. Louis	7	17	.292

RESULTS MAY 16

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 13, Cleveland 5.
Washington 9, St. Louis 7 (11 innings).
Detroit 3, New York 1 (called after fifth, rain).

RESULTS MAY 17

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Washington 1 (first game).
Washington 4, St. Louis 2 (second game).
Philadelphia 15, Cleveland 10.
New York 8, Detroit 5.

The ever-changing American League race finds the champion Philadelphia Athletics in the lead, closely followed by the heavy-hitting New York Yankees. Washington is back among the leaders in third, with Detroit fourth. One week ago the Yanks were out in front, but the ever-consistant A's would not be denied. The Cleveland Indians went into a slump the minute the Boston Red Sox came in town and have been unable to get out of it. They lead the second division. Boston and Chicago are tied for sixth, while St. Louis is last.

Philadelphia is in Cleveland just now, but leaves there very shortly for Detroit. Following this series with the Tigers, Connie Mack takes his players back home. The A's have not experienced any difficulty with the Indians and should not find it hard to take their series in Detroit. Back in Philadelphia they meet the Red Sox and then engage with the Yankees. That series with the New Yorkers should be one of importance.

The Yanks conclude a rather unsuccessful invasion of Detroit and then go to Cleveland to continue where the Athletics left off. This Cleveland series should be a good one if the Indians can get out of their slump and start to hit. The schedule next shows the Yankees meeting the A's and Senators, which means that the New York club must battle if they wish to stay near the top.

The Senators had a record of six victories and only one defeat for the week, a performance which has put them right back in the race. Manager Walter Johnson is leading his players on a tour of the circuit, which will take them next to New York and later Boston. From Boston the Senators go back home.

Bucky Harris has uncovered some unusual pitching strength in the last seven days. How long this will continue cannot be determined; but if the Tigers do get any support from the pitcher's box, they are going to get somewhere with their batting strength. The Tigers are at home and are making ready for the A's. Following this they leave home and go to St. Louis for a series with the Browns.

Five straight defeats were handed to the Indians during the week. The club is not hitting and the pitching could be much better. The Yankees were too strong for the Indians, but the White Sox go to Cleveland next, and perhaps Manager Peckinpaugh can get his players out of their slump. The Red Sox could do little or nothing against the Detroit pitching, but did manage to take one game. The Boston club has been hitting fairly hard, but not timely. The White Sox travel to Cleveland and then Boston in an effort to better their position in the standing.

The Browns seem destined to remain in the cellar, unless they can produce a punch.

Olympic Tryouts Set for July 15-16

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The track and field committee of the American Olympic Association Saturday recommended that the final tryouts for the 1932 American track team be transferred from Chicago to Los Angeles, July 15 and 16 were decided as dates for the tryouts. The recommendation must be approved by the association's directorate.

Decision to shift the site of the tryouts, originally awarded to Chicago, came when plans were revealed to hold the 1932 Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championships on the Pacific coast. It would be unfair, the committee decided, to require coast athletes to go to Chicago for final trials, and then return to the far West for the international games at Los Angeles July 30-Aug. 14.

The committee also decided that four semifinal meets would be held, one of them to be the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. event. The National Collegiate Association meet at Chicago, and two other open meets, will be recognized at semifinal meets.

One of the open events will be held at Chicago and the other at San Francisco, probably during the week of July 4-9, 1932.

Winners of the first three places in each event of the four semifinal trials will be eligible to compete in the finals at Los Angeles, although a committee, yet to be appointed, will prune the list on the basis of performances.

To offset any additional expense to eastern and midwestern athletes by the shift to Los Angeles, the Pacific Coast Committee representatives said their section would guarantee transportation and expenses from Chicago to the coast and return. Eastern and midwestern athletes or their organizations will be responsible for their own fare and expenses to Chicago.

ILLINOIS NINE WINS SIXTH 'BIG TEN' GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill., May 18—The University of Illinois baseball team continued its triumphal march in the Western Conference race here Saturday, defeating the University of Michigan for the second time this season. The score was 9 to 0. The Illini have now won six "Big Ten" games. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	—	—	9	12	2
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	3	3

Batteries—Mills and Chervinko for Illinois; Compton, McNeal and Diffley for Michigan.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 12, Harvard 1.
C. C. N. Y. 5, Montclair A. C. 3.
Colgate 3, Springfield 1.
Johns Hopkins 4, West Point 3.
Lafayette 5, West Point 4.
Maryland 10, Rutgers 3.
New York 6, Lehigh 3.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 4.
St. John's (Md.) 14, W. Maryland 0.
Stevens 2, Brown 1.
Syracuse 6, Dartmouth 2.
Tufts 5, New Hampshire 4.
Williams 12, Boston 3.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Norwich 4, Andover 2.
Yale 4, Harvard 3.
Princeton 11; Ohio State 6.
Penn M. C. 14, Officers Club 5.
Stanford 6, Oregon State 4.

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GIANTS PRESS THE CARDINALS

New York Club Divides With Champions Over Week-End

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	15	5	.750
New York	15	6	.682
Boston	14	10	.583
Chicago	12	10	.545
Pittsburgh	13	13	.500
Philadelphia	10	15	.455
Brooklyn	10	14	.385
Cincinnati	6	18	.250

RESULTS MAY 16

Boston 9, Pittsburgh 7.
New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1 (first game).
Chicago 17, Philadelphia 6 (second game).

RESULTS MAY 17

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.
St. Louis 6, Otanta 1.

With the aid of good pitching, probably the best in the circuit, Gabby Street and his St. Louis Cardinals have held their position at the top of the National League, despite the threat of the New York Giants during the week. Manager John McGraw of the New Yorkers has kept his club right on the trail of the Cardinals and has proven to everyone that his Giants are going to have something to say about the pennant this season. Not very far behind the Giants are the Boston Braves, and following them, the Chicago Cubs. Chicago, in fourth, is just four games out of first place. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati make up the second division in that order.

The Cardinals lost two games during the week and won only one. They lost to the Phillies to start off the week, and after going to Boston without playing at all with the Braves, they opened their crucial series at the Polo Grounds by losing to the Giants. The champions took the next engagement, however, their first victory of the week. This is the first time the Cards have traveled East this season. They will go to Brooklyn next for a series with the Robins and then on to Cincinnati.

New York had the same record as the Cardinals for the seven days, one victory and two defeats. The McGrawmen lost to Pittsburgh and then divided with the champions. At present the Giants are playing great ball. They have been getting excellent pitching and the hitting has been timely. Most of their recent games have been played at home in the Polo Grounds. Cincinnati pays them the next visit and then the Giants go to Boston for a short series.

The Braves and Cubs are following closely behind the leaders. The Boston club has been enjoying a home stay and will continue to do so for the remainder of the week. Bill McKechnie will then take his Braves to New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and later for a swing through the West. The Cubs open a series with the Braves on May 19, with three games scheduled. Chicago goes home for a short stay after leaving Boston, and then makes a tour of the West.

The Pirates have the edge on the second division clubs. At present they are in Boston, but will leave there soon and go first to Philadelphia and then to Chicago. The Phillies are still getting better pitching than they have had for some time, but have not been successful in their climb as yet. Brooklyn has shown nothing in the way of pennant-winning strength. Cincinnati has somewhat recovered from its slump and promises to climb shortly.

ROSS WINS AUTO RACE

TOLEDO, O., May 18 (AP)—Sammy Ross of Ann Arbor, Mich., won the 100-mile A. A. A. automobile race at Fort Miami track here yesterday in 73 minutes. Tony Wilman of Milwaukee finished second, a mile back. Herman Schurch of Los Angeles was third; Newell Barr of Cleveland fourth. Gene Hausten of Detroit fifth, Lou Naugry of Detroit sixth, and John Cady of Dearborn, Mich., last. Twelve started.

NEW RECORD FOR MISS MADISON

SEATTLE, May 18 (AP)—Miss Helene Madison, Seattle's aquatic ace, has created a new record in the Pacific Northwest A. A. U. indoor swimming championships. Miss Madison, picking up on her own world's mark for 220 yards, free style, won in 2m. 34.8s., clipping off two-tenths of a second from her previous mark. The Washington Athletic Club team, headed by Miss Madison, easily won the two-day meet.

HANDLEY, OLYMPIC COACH

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—L. DeB. Handley will coach the women's American Olympic swimming team of 1932, the Amateur Athletic Union announced last night. Handley has been coach for the Women's Swimming Association of New York for many years. Some of his pupils have made swimming history, among them Gertrude Ederle, Ethelda Bleibtrey, Martha Norelius and Eleanor Holm.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WINS

ATHENS, Greece, May 18 (AP)—Winning both of the final singles matches, Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup team yesterday eliminated Greece, 4 to 1, and qualified to meet Italy in the third round. L. Hecht defeated A. Zerlendi, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, and R. Menzel defeated Garangioti, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. In doubles, Saturday, Menzel and Marsalek defeated Ballis and Nicolaides, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

BOARDMAN KEEPS TITLE

OCEAN CITY, N. J., May 18—J. Griffith Boardman of the Ashbourne Country Club retained the Atlantic Coast golf championship Saturday on the Ocean City Golf Club links. He defeated C. B. Mitchell of the Woodbury Country Club in the final round, 2 and 1.

SEWANEE CAPTURES TENNIS HONOR

NEW ORLEANS, May 18 (AP)—The University of the South (Sewanee) captured the singles championship of the Southern Conference tennis tournament Saturday when Teddy Burwell came from behind to defeat Ed Yeomans, of North Carolina, 8—7, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

TENNIS IN FRANCE HELD UP BY RAIN

AUTEUIL, France, May 18 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn were installed as heavy favorites to win the French hard court tennis doubles championship yesterday when it was announced the French ace, Henri Cochet, would not be able to compete.

Cochet, who with his partner, Jacques B. Brugnon, forms one of the most formidable doubles teams in the world, is at his home at Lyons. It was said that he hoped to compete in the singles at Auteuil, which will not start for another week.

Under the rules, replacement or substitution of another team is forbidden, so chief opposition for Van Ryn and Lott probably will come from Jean Borotra and Christian Boussus.

A heavy rain yesterday forced postponement of the final day's play in the French-English team series as well as the start of doubles play in the French championships. Today the team series will be concluded with Lott and Van Ryn, competing for France, playing the English team of Henry W. Austin and Charles H. Kingsley.

As soon as the team matches have been finished, play in the championships will begin. Elizabeth M. Ryan, competing in mixed doubles with Borotra, will be the only American playing in the first round.

The valiant efforts of Lott and Van Ryn to aid their French Davis Cup enemies in the France vs. England series wound up Saturday's play with a lead of 6 matches to 4.

The Americans had no trouble with the British pair, J. Colin Gregory and James Collins, winning 6—1, 6—3. This match followed expectations, but in the other contests there were many upsets.

Jean Borotra, the bounding Basque, bowed to youth and could not get his game going against the ambitious Frederick J. Perry, one of England's star youngsters. Borotra dropped the second set at love and Perry captured eight straight games in the second and third sets to win 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. Another surprise was the defeat of the British veteran, Kingsley, by Marcel Bernard, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Pierre Frer sent France into the lead by winning from Gregory, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, but Bunny Austin put the invaders on even terms again by defeating Christian Boussus, French star, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4, in a hard fought match.

England went ahead when Collins downed P. Goldschmidt, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, and then Perry routed Borotra.

A. R. F. Kingscote and L. Crawford of England defeated P. Guillemaut and E. Micard in doubles, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Lott and Van Ryan won France's third victory. The British doubles pair of Austin and Kingsley trounced Borotra and Boussus, 6—2, 6—3. Perry and Olliff won the final doubles match from A. Gentien and A. Merlin, 4—6, 8—6, 6—0.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Boston College 3, Amherst 3.
Georgetown 6, Dartmouth 3.
Harvard 5½, Georgetown 3½.
Pennsylvania 5½, Dartmouth 3½.
Pennsylvania 7½, Holy Cross 1½.
Princeton 8, Holy Cross 0.
Princeton 6, Harvard 3.
Lafayette 5, West Point 4.
Notre Dame 14½, Pittsburgh 3½.
Ohio State 11, Indiana 7.

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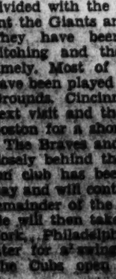

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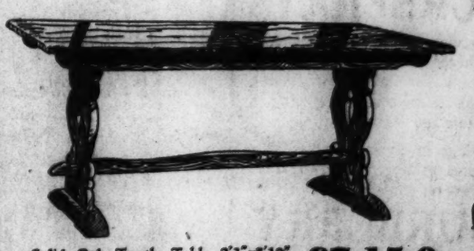

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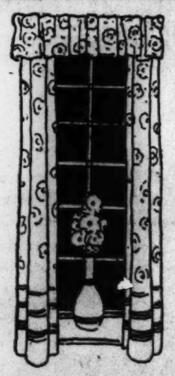

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N. E. COLLEGE TENNIS STARTS

Two From Dartmouth and One From Amherst Gain the Third Round

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 18—Representatives of 10 of the 11 colleges entered in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association annual championship tournament gathered here today on the claycourts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Wesleyan University's players failing to report in the morning. Other teams were entered by Dartmouth College, Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., Boston University, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Colby College, Amherst College, Wilnams College, Bates College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dartmouth's players—John E. Richardson '32, seeded No. 1, and Kingsley R. Fall '31 seeded no. 4—advanced to the third round in the morning singles as did Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, of Amherst, seeded No. 2. Richardson scored an easy victory over Richard E. Martini '32, of Trinity, 6—0, 6—3, while his team mate, Fall, dropped the first set of his match to William G. Hardy '31, of Brown University, which went to 28 games, 1—6, 6—1, 8—6.

Hayes played in two singles matches, defeating Edgar Craig, Trinity freshman, in the first round, 6—1, 6—2, and Frederick E. Groehl '31 of Williams, in the second, 6—3, 6—1. Groehl advanced to the second round through a default.

One match was played in doubles, with the Bowdoin pair, Elliott C. Baker '33 and David C. Perkins '31 winning from another Maine college team, Robert Allen Jr. '31 and G. Donald Smith '32 of Colby, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE L. T. A.

SINGLES—First Round

Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, defeated Edgar Craig '34, Trinity College, 6—1, 6—2.

Frederick E. Groehl '31, Williams College, won from Wesleyan University, by default.

Franklin N. Wood '34, Bates College, defeated G. Donald Smith '32, Colby College, 6—4, 8—6.

A. Bruce Bielaski Jr. '32, Amherst College, defeated Robert Allen Jr. '31, Colby College, 6—1, 7—5.

Albert Horton 3d '33, Williams College, defeated Clifton W. Jacobs '32, Bates College, 6—2, 6—2.

Frank E. Dame '31, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won from Wesleyan University by default.

Second Round

John E. Richardson '32, Dartmouth College, defeated Richard E. Martini '32, Trinity College, 6—0, 6—3.

Kingsley R. Fall '31, Dartmouth College, defeated William G. Hardy '31, Brown University, 1—6, 6—1, 8—6.

Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, defected Frederick E. Groehl '31, Williams College, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Elliott C. Baker '33 and David C. Perkins '31, Bowdoin College, defeated Robert Allen Jr. '31 and G. Donald Smith '32, Colby College, 6—3, 6—4.

Clifton W. Jacobs '32 and Franklin N. Wood '34 won from Wesleyan University by default.

ELI SCORES THIRD VICTORY IN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18—Yale University scored its third victory in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League here on Saturday, defeating Cornell University, 7 to 5. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	x	7	13	3
Cornell	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	5	9	2

Batteries—Newton and Maine for Yale; Schultz and George for Cornell. Umpires—Kelleher and Barry. Time—2h. 7m.

JERRY LANG DEFEATS BELL

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Jerry Lang, former Columbia University captain, upset the highly favored R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., in the final round of the North Side tennis singles championship yesterday after three hours of grueling play. The scores were 4—6, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2, 6—3. Lang played a steady backcourt game all the way. Bell, seeded No. 1 in the tournament, ranks eleventh nationally while Lang is No. 23.

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British Amateur Golf Title Play Starts at Westward Ho!

First of Bobby Jones's Quartet of Championships Is Being Played For Without a Defender—G. J. Voigt and R. H. Wethered Among the Winners

WESTWARD HO! Devon, Eng., May 18 (AP)—One of the most trying tests in the golfing calendar, the British amateur championship, got under way today. Bobby Jones, 1930 champion, was among the missing, but hoping to carry on where the Atlanta wizard left off last year was George J. Voigt of New York, chief hope of a fairly numerous, but not otherwise particularly formidable, American contingent.

Voigt was in the upper half of the draw along with Roger H. Wethered, Leonard Crawley, T. A. Torrance, John De Forrest, Hon. Michael Scott, Sir Harold Gillies and Eric Piddian. Cyril J. H. Tolley headed the list in the lower half where the other outstanding competitors were Robert Harris, who won the title in 1925, when the championship last was played here; J. A. Stout, E. R. Tipple, Rex and Lister Hartley and Douglas Grant. Most of the other Americans also were in this section of the draw.

The sun cleared heavy mists from the flat linksland early, but flocks of sheep continued to graze peacefully over the fairways as the first match got under way, N. C. Selway of Huntstanton and L. R. Phillips of Santa Barbara, Calif., being the first off.

Voigt defeated T. H. Bowman, Norfolk champon, 4 and 3, in the first round match. After a somewhat shaky start, the American settled down to a streak of steady, consistent golf that was plenty good enough to beat Bowman, known to British experts as an extremely able match player.

The New Yorker lost the first hole when he three-putted from 10 yards, but after that Bowman never won a hole.

Francis Francis of Sunningdale, Voigt's second-round opponent, defeated Sydney Fry of England, 4 and 3, in the first round. Thomas Maguire of Stockton, Calif., advanced to the second round at the expense of H. L. Archibald of St. Cloud, France, 5 and 4.

Voigt also defeated Francis, 5 and 3, in the second.

The first American to fall by the wayside was L. R. Phillips of Santa Barbara, Calif., who was defeated by N. C. Selway, 1 up. Douglas Fairbanks, the film star, tried his hand at championship golf only to bow to J. R. Abercrombie of the Royal Liverpool Club, 1 up after a tense battle.

Selway also won his second round match, defeating Eric K. Chambers, of Beaconsfield, 3 up and 1 to play.

Eric Piddian, former boy champion and in the top half of the draw with Voigt, defeated S. L. McKinlay, a Scotsman, 2 up and Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness defeated G. D. Hannay by the same score. Bernard Darwin, the golf writer, won from D. J. Paton 5 and 4 and E. B. Tipping beat Michael Scott, former Australian champion, 3 and 2.

Another of the Americans, Ross Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa., fell by the wayside in the first round. He was defeated by L. R. H. Hornby, of Saltford, 1 up in 23 holes.

Mariano Demaria, an amateur from the Argentine, won his first-round match handily, defeating Gordon B. Peters, 4 and 2. Grant defeated Johnny de Paolo of Los Angeles in the first round, 1 up in 20 holes.

S. O. Beazer, an Englishman living in Valdivia, Chile, came 10,000 miles to compete in the tournament and arrived only a few minutes before he was scheduled to drive off with Capt. A. G. Pearson in the first round. Beazer's boat was delayed 10 days at Magallanes, Chile, at the tip of South America, waiting for a cargo of wool and did not dock at Swansea until midnight. Beazer missed the train and motored in, but his 10,000 mile journey proved all in vain as he lost 4 and 2.

Wethered, one of the British hopes and champion in 1923, won his way into the third round by defeating Eric M. Prain of St. Andrews, 5 and 4. He had a bye in the first round.

J. V. C. Moberley of Worplesdon, defeated Frank Sweeney of Addington, 1 up, in the second round. They both had byes in the first.

AGEE CAPTURES MARATHON TITLE

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18 (AP)—William Agee won the American Athletic Union marathon championship Saturday by defeating exactly 100 other distance runners in the ninth annual Laurel-Baltimore race in record time.

The Baltimorean, twice before winner of the event, former national 15-mile titleholder, six times South Atlantic cross country champion, and member of the 1928 Olympic team, took the lead less than 100 yards from the start and steadily increased it.

When he broke the tape in the war memorial plaza in the down-town section after the 26m. 285 yd. run, he was two miles ahead of the defending champion, Karl Y. Koski of the Finnish-American Athletic Club of New York, who won the championship race last year at Staten Island.

Agee's time of 2h. 22m. 32s. broke the record of 2h. and 41m. set in 1929 by Frank T. Zuna of New York. Koski running an unfamiliar course, finished in 2h. 44m. Arthur Garvin of the Millrose A. C., New York, was third in 2h. 47m. 1s.; Albert R. Michaelson of the same club, fourth, in 2h. 47m. 58s., and David Fagerlund, team mate of Koski, was fifth in 2h. 57m. 48s.

In sixth place was Tom Barry, Lynn, Mass., and the next four, in order, were Frank Ferry, Newcastle, Pa., Alex C. Meutsis of the Greek-American Club, New York; Lawrence Reed, Lynn, and Mike Plomp of Jamestown, N. Y.

The race was run under ideal weather conditions over a concrete highway for 18 miles to the outskirts of Baltimore, and then uphill and winding about city streets.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 3, Vanderbilt 1.
Annapolis 23, Western Maryland 5.
Bloomsburg T. 4, East Stroudsburg 3.
Boston College 6, Villanova 4.
Chicago 10, Minnesota 2.
Chicago 4, Minnesota 1.
Columbia 17, Dartmouth 10.
Columbia 11, Dartmouth 4.
Drew 11, Arnold 8.
Drexel 8, Penn A. C. 5.
Duke 8, North Carolina 4.
Florida 10, Mercer 3.
Fordham 5, West Point 1.
Georgia Tech 11, Georgia 4.
Harvard 13, Brown 5.
Hillsdale 4, Oberlin 1.
Holy Cross 6, Princeton 3.
Illinois 9, Michigan 0.
Illinois College 3, Monmouth 2.
Juniata 7, Dickinson 2.
Kalamazoo Teachers 10, Central State 1.
Kansas Aggies 8, Kansas 7.
Knox 6, Macomb Normal 5.
Long Island 28, Wagner 6.
Lowell T. S. 7, Mass. Aggies 6.
Millikin 6, Wesleyan 5.
New Hampshire 6, Worcester P. I. 1.
New York 17, Manhattan 7.
Northeastern 5, Union 5.
Ohio State 4, Indiana 1.
Oklahoma 3, Iowa State 2.
Panzer 18, Brooklyn College 7.
Pennsylvania 5, Lehigh 3.
Penn State 12, Muhlenberg 3.
Providence 7, Middlebury 4.
River Falls T. 15, St. Thomas 11.
Rutgers 8, Lafayette 6.
Seton Hall 8, Montclair A. C. 6.
St. Olaf 11, Carleton 2.
Stevens Tech 9, Swarthmore 1.
Trinity 8, C. C. N. Y. 7 (11 innings).
Tufts 3, Boston 3.
Union 5, Northeastern 5.
Upsala 5, Moravian 3.
Ursinus 12, Temple 0.
Virginia M. I. 9, Richmond 2.
Virginia P. I. 6, Virginia 1.
Wagner 20, Maxwell Teachers 4.
Wisconsin 13, Northwestern 3.
Worcester P. I. 6, New Hampshire 1.
Yale 7, Cornell 5.

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H. L. CLARK WINNER OF 50,000-METER WALK

Henry L. Clark of the Dorchester Club won the National A. A. A. U. 50,000-meter walking championship over the Franklin Park one-mile course, Saturday, in 5h. 26m. 41 4-5s. Max Beutel of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., of New York, was second in 5h. 35m. 10 3-5s. and Ernest Koehler of the German-American A. C., also of New York, was third in 5h. 35m. 35 3-5s. Clark was second in last year's race. Clarence H. De Mar, seven times winner of the Boston A. A. marathon run, finished in eighth place. Fifty started and the German-American A. C. and Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. fought for the team championship with 13 points each. The order of finish and scores for the first 15:

H. L. Clark, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Max Beutel, 92d St. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ernest Koehler, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carl A. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gerald [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isadore Rosenberg, West Side	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harry Rosenberg, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. H. De Mar, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anthony [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bruce Crossley, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORNELL CREWS BEHIND YALE

BERLEY, Conn., May 18 (AP)—Yale's powerful varsity crew defeated Cornell and Princeton in the fortieth annual Derby Day regatta on the Housatonic River for the Carnegie Cup, in the time of 10m. 14s. The winner's were three-fourths of a length ahead of Yale. Princeton followed Yale over the line four lengths behind. The varsity time for Cornell, 10m. 44s.; Yale, 10m. 26 4-5s.; Princeton 10m. 32s. The Cornell Junior varsity oarsmen also won, defeating Yale and Princeton. Their time was 10m. 14 2-5s. Yale's 150-pound crew defeated Princeton and Harvard in the Goldthwaite Cup race on the Housatonic. Princeton finished second a length behind, and Harvard third. The winners' time for the mile and five sixteenths was 6m. 30 2-5s.

GARDONE REGATTA ENDS

GARDONE, Riviera, Italy, May 18 (AP)—The Gardone motorboat regatta ended yesterday without any of the competitors, including Kaye Don reaching the required speed of 100 kilometers an hour in the competition for the cup offered in memory of Sir Henry Segrave by the poet, Gabriele D'Annunzio. Accordingly the cup was withdrawn from competition until next year. Rough weather yesterday handicapped the pilots and the boats had slow going. D'Annunzio himself watched the competition and gained from Don a promise to remain a few days longer before deciding to abandon his attempt to break his own world's speed-boat record. Loretta Turnbull, of Monrovia, Calif., who won one event of the regatta, will go to Turin for the races there May 23 and 24.

FONSECA TRADED FOR KAMM

CLEVELAND, O., May 18 (AP)—Lew Fonseca, hard-hitting first baseman of the Cleveland Indians, has been traded to the Chicago White Sox for Bill Kamm, best defensive third baseman in the American League. The trade, involving no money, was made by telephone between Billy Evans, general manager of the Indians, and Harry Grabiner, Secretary of the White Sox.

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MORE RECORDS FALL ON COAST

Southern California Wins College Track and Field Meet Easily

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (AP)—The Golden State's track and field athletes sent their warning to eastern members of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Saturday, in the form of two world records tied and 10 meet marks eclipsed as the University of Southern California team retained its California intercollegiate championship.

Coach Dean B. Cromwell's Trojans rolled up a 93-point total. Stanford University amassed 49 points, while California finished third with 19 and the University of California at Los Angeles, infant member of the group, last with 2.

Ben B. Eastman, Stanford's sophomore quarter-miler, equaled the 15-year-old mark of 47.4s. around two turns, held by J. E. (Ted) Meredith. Frank C. Wykoff, who has frequently tied the 100-yard world record of 9.5s. set in 1929 by Eddie Tolan, and twice bettered it with yet unaccepted speed splurges of 9.4s., again tied the official mark.

William N. Garber, Trojan's sophomore pole vaulter, made a bid for a world's record, attempting to clear the bar at 14ft. 2in., ½ inch to the skyward of Lee S. Barnes' record, but he failed in the final attempt.

The new meet records came in the mile, which C. J. Halstead '32 of South Carolina, won in 4m. 23.8s.; the two-mile taken by E. L. Mossman '31 of California, in 9m. 39.4s.; the half mile, captured by Victor Fitzmaurice '31, Trojan, in 1m. 55.4s.; the javelin throw, won by Kenneth M. Churchill '31 of the Golden Bears, with a toss of 212ft. 1in.; Wykoff's 100 and 200-yard dashes; Eastman's quarter; Richard A. Barber's 24ft. 9¼in. leap in the broad jump adding to the Trojan's total; the 220-yard low hurdle by Ernest A. Payne of South Carolina in 23.4s., and the 3m. 15.2s. mile relay turned in by the Stanford quartet.

Gladys Lunn Runs In New Record Time

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 18—Miss Gladys Lunn of the Birchfield Harriers, 23-year-old athletic heroine who won the world's long distance running championship for women at the feminine Olympic Games at Prague last year, set up a remarkable new record for her sex on Saturday by running a 1000-meter race at Stamford Bridge Grounds, here, in 3m. 4 2-5s. The previous best was 3m. 8 1-5s., by another English girl, Miss E. Trickey.

Miss Lunn, holder of the English women's half-mile title, started from scratch in a handicap specially framed so she might beat the existing world figure. She ran in splendid form and worked right through "the field" soon after the halfway mark was reached and crossed the line in front, making her own pace.

Other notable performances on Saturday were Ronald Finch's fine victory at Roundhay Park, Leeds, in the 7-mile A. A. A. championship, in 37m. 29 2-5s., and Harold Abrahams' victory at Cambridge in the 120 yards hurdles in 15 4-5s.

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MOROCCO POCHETTE (below) with Gilt safety fastener, lined Moire. Foreign made. Beige, Havana, Navy, Jade, Red, Black. 8¼ x 7 ins. (FL 1843)..... 10/9

MOROCCO POCHETTE (above) of fine quality with Calf trimming. Thumb loop at back. Lined Moire, British made. Beige, Beechnut, Navy, Red, Jade, Black. 9 x 6 ins. (FL 1841).... 21/-

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SCOTLAND LOSES TO AUSTRIA AT SOCCER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 18—Honors were divided between British professional soccer players and their continental opponents on Saturday when England's representatives defeated Belgium at Brussels, 4 goals to 1, and Austria beat Scotland at Vienna, 5 to 0.

The Englishmen commenced their game as unimpressively as against France a couple of days previously and it looked as if another reverse was coming to them, but after the change of ends they improved considerably and added 3 goals to 1 obtained in the first half. In the second period the Belgians failed to find the net.

The Scotsmen in the game against Austria, one of the most powerful of the footballing nations of Europe, had the misfortune to lose the services of one of its players during the game.

The Arsenal Club, winner of the English League championship this last season with a record number of points, defeated a side representing Copenhagen, yesterday, 4 to 1, after the score was a goal apiece at half-time.

Birmingham beat the Armenia Sports Club at Hanover, Germany, 8 to 1, and in the schoolboys international, played at Hampden Park, Glasgow, before 15,000 fans, England and Scotland drew at 2 goals-all.

HARVARD CREWS WIN THREE RACES

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—Harvard University rowed to three impressive victories in University of Pennsylvania's home regatta on the windswept Schuylkill River Saturday. The Crimson beat U. S. Naval Academy by a length and a half in the varsity race of a mile and a half, with Pennsylvania a poor third. Harvard's time for the ruffled course was 8m. 1s. while Navy, rowing one of its best races of the season, did it in 8m. 5 3-5s. In the junior varsity, Harvard had things its own way and beat Pennsylvania by two and three-quarter lengths, while Marietta College of Marietta, O., making its début in college rowing circles, was a scant length and a quarter back of Pennsylvania. Harvard's time in the junior varsity for the mile and a half was 8m. 22s., and Pennsylvania's 8m. 32 3-5s. Harvard's freshman crew defeated Pennsylvania's yearlings, there being only two starters. The Crimson first-year men had three lengths to spare, doing the stretch in 8m. 34s., as against the Pennsylvania's 8m. 44s.

PROFESSIONALS AT LONGWOOD

The first professional tennis to be played at the famous Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., will take place June 25, 26 and 27, when William T. Tilden 2d will lead a three-day round-robin series with Vincent Richards, Frank T. Hunter and Karel Koseluh. The Longwood club has entertained many Davis Cup matches, national doubles and other tournaments of prominence with Tilden, Hunter and Richards among the stars as amateurs in former years. Some of the play may take place at night under special lights. This move may advance the cause of open tennis tournaments between amateurs and professionals.

ITALY DEFEATS HOLLAND

TURIN, Italy, May 18 (AP)—The final two singles matches in the second round Davis Cup tennis contest between Italy and Holland were canceled yesterday because of rain. They would have been in the nature of exhibitions anyway, since Italy had clinched the series by winning the first two singles matches on Friday and the doubles on Saturday. Saturday, Baron Umberto L. de Morpurgo and Count A. del Bono defeated Vandenbergh and Knappert of Holland, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

COLUMBIA ADDS ANOTHER

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Columbia's great crew added another victory to its string by defeating Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the 2 1-2 mile four-oared race on the Hudson River. The Lions finished two lengths ahead. Columbia's time was 13m. 6s. The Lions also won the junior race against Tufts, the freshman against Tufts and Rowe Boat Club and the four-oared freshman crews with Cheney School.

HYALO AND MORRISON WIN

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 18 (AP)—Playing erratic golf Saturday, [illegible] Los Angeles professional, and the two gave Maddie and Olin [illegible] ever administered the [illegible] Jones won [illegible] match, 3 and 1.

MISS [illegible] DEFEATS ENGLISH GIRL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18 (AP)—Mrs. O. [illegible] of Kansas City Saturday defeated Miss Betty Dix Perkin of England, 4 up and 3 to play, in the final of the Mountain Brook Club's invitation golf tournament.

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DOUBLE-HEADER IS WON BY COLUMBIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—Columbia University took both ends of a double-header from Dartmouth College here Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, winning the first game, 17 to 10, and the second, 11 to 4. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	3	2	6	0	0	3	4	x	17	15	6
Dartmouth	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	—	10	10	5

Batteries—White, Wilkens and Swettman for Columbia; Mylykangas, Schneider, Thompson and Andres for Dartmouth. Winning pitcher—White. Losing pitcher—Mylykangas. Umpires—Doolan and Egan. Time—3h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	3	0	1	3	0	0	1	x	—	11	15	3
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—	4	11	3

Batteries—Landau and Bender for Columbia; Boisseau, Thompson and Weeman, Andres for Dartmouth. Losing pitcher—Boisseau. Umpires—Doolan and Egan. Time—2h. 32m.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Annapolis 75, West Virginia 51.
Brown 74, Colgate 51.
Geneva 81, Carnegie Tech 54.
Grove City 73, Allegheny 62.
Gustav Adolphus 78, St. Thomas 47.
Hamilton 107, Rochester 34.
Harvard 78, Dartmouth 57.
Kansas 82, Missouri 39.
Knox 73, Cornell 58.
Lafayette 74, Lehigh 52.
Maine 48, Bowdoin 43 2-3, Bates 32 1-3.
Colby 14.
Marquette 74, Bradley Tech 57.
Michigan 70 1-3, Illinois 64 2-3.
Minnesota 80 1-3, Northwestern 53 2-3.
Montreal A. A. A. 78, Vermont 59.
New Hampshire 98, Tech 40.
New York 80 1-3; Rutgers 45 2-3.
Northeastern 52, Worcester P. I. 19 1-3.
Notre Dame 49 3-5, Indiana 44 3-5.
R. I. State 17, Conn. Aggies 13.
R. P. I. 63 1-3, Union 62 2-3.
Waynesburg 82½, Duquesne 34½.
Wesleyan 80¼, Amherst 54¾.
Westminster 107, Bethany 28.
West Point 88, Pittsburgh 38.
Wisconsin 86, Iowa 62, Chicago 17.
Yale 71 1-3, Princeton 62 2-3.

SELIGSON EARNS TWO TITLES

RICHMOND, Va., May 18 (AP)—Julius Seligson, of New York, captured two titles in the Old Dominion tennis tournament at the Country Club of Virginia Saturday. He won the men's singles final from Herbert L. Bowman, also of New York, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—3, and paired with Alphonse Smith, of the University of Virginia, to defeat Bowman and Harold Maguinn, of Philadelphia, in the doubles final, 8—1, 6—4, 6—1. Miss Penelope Anderson, of Richmond, won the women's singles final from Miss Alice Deford, also of Richmond, 6—3, 6—0.

STANFORD AND OREGON DIVIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 18 — Malcolm McNaughton, No. 1 player on the Stanford University golf team, defeated his team mate Warner Edmonds Jr., 4 and 3, and became Pacific coast intercollegiate golf champion in a 36-hole match here yesterday. Although the University of Oregon team defeated the Stanford quartet, 625 to 427, in the team matches, it lost in the early rounds of the tournament for the individual championship.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULTS

New York R. C. 18, Pennsylvania 9.
Yale 19, Harvard 0.

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*Calgaric...Sat. June 13 Homeric..Wed. June 24
Olympic..Wed. June 17 Majestic..Wed. July 1
*Calls at Cherbourg, also Halifax en route to New York.
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
Britannic (M.V.) June 6 Baltic.....June 20
*Adriatic.....June 13 *Cedric.....June 27
*Not calling Boston.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
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Homeric.....June 12 Olympic.....June 26
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MAJOR LEAGUE STARS TO TOUR

Babe Ruth and 13 Other Players Will Play in Japan

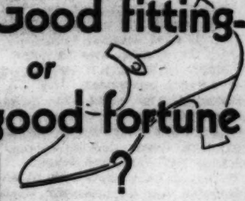
Babe Ruth, champion of the home run, and 13 other professional baseball players who have not yet been selected, will visit Japan for contests on the diamond with specially picked players of that country at the end of the current American playing season, it was announced today by Yoshiyuki Kagami, passenger manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, said to be the largest Oriental steamship company and one of the greatest companies in the world. Mr. Kagami arrived in Boston today for conferences with tourist agents and steamship officials, as well as with college officials in connection with college baseball teams going to Japan. He was entertained at a luncheon at the Statler by Charles C. Dacey, passenger manager of the Cunard Lines at Boston.

A series of six baseball games will be played at Tokyo and six at Osaka, said Mr. Kagami, and final arrangements for the trip, which is being sponsored by a Tokyo newspaper, have been made with officials of the major baseball league.

"Baseball in Japan has developed rapidly in the last few years and is now as much a national game as it is in America," said Mr. Kagami. "Japan has trained many fine players, several of whom match up well with major league players in the United States."

Arrangements have also been made with American national swimming officials to have the all-American swimming team, which is going to participate in the swimming meet in Honolulu July 2, proceed to Japan at the conclusion of that meet for matches with the best swimmers of Japan.

Good fitting—or good fortune?



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World Co-operation Sought in Move to Curb Agricultural Overproduction

WORLD POOLS HELD REMEDY FOR SURPLUS

(Continued from Page 1)

be a shortage of grain in 1930! The fear of the niggardliness of nature especially affected Malthus, who, writing that production would never be able to overtake population, gained disciples in many countries throughout the nineteenth century.

Now the problem has been changed into the curbing of the exuberance of nature, though there are many people who insist that this is an anti-social way of looking at it. They would have the world concentrate on the diffusion of commodities until the demands residing in hunger and lack of clothing have been satisfied. To them overproduction is merely a question for the monetary system to settle.

But the producers cannot wait until man has determined to correlate his financial system according to the data of the productive system. They have to consider ways and means of cramping agronomic production within the limits imposed by the lag in consumption.

The major restraining factor on production is price, or the terms on which consumers will buy. When prices soar, the world is given some idea of what potentialities exist in nature. In 1920 American cotton fetched 20 cents, as compared with half that amount today, and American cotton lands expanded in the next decade from 30,000,000 to 48,000,000 acres, north to Illinois and west to California.

Producers themselves do not credit nature's bounty. This is apparent from the list of exploded restriction schemes which litter modern economic history. When the British, imagining they had a virtual rubber monopoly, restricted growing in Malaya, rubber production in the Dutch East Indies developed amazingly. When Brazil, imagining it had a coffee monopoly, restricted coffee-growing, Colombia unleashed its resources, and spoiled the scheme.

Production Overreached

The world is faced with a tremendously overstocked position in wheat, sugar, and cotton. Production has over-reached itself and the signal is price.

Yet most of the carry-overs are the result of the contraction in demand after the first break in prices. Such a condition of things during a downswing in the business cycle always piles up more surpluses, because agricultural production cannot be curbed as easily as can industrial production.

This difference between industrial and agricultural production may be further elaborated. The manufacturer, handling an individual product, can keep control over price right through the distributive processes until his goods are finally bought at retail. If his business gets overcrowded, he can switch, say, from plows to lawn mowers, and the transition is relatively easy because of the short time required to fabricate a given article.

The manufacturer is also favored by organization. Regional agreements govern output and marketing of many lines of manufactured goods and of many products of the mineral world which are coming under factory control.

Farming is altogether different. In wheat, sugar and cotton, the exporting farmer, unless he is subsidized, must be content with the price fixed in the world market as the proceeds of his entire crop. Yet the world market receives only a portion of the crop raised by the exporting nations. Most of it is consumed at home. Some growers do not contribute at all. Into the world market flow one-fifth of world wheat and cotton production and about half of the sugar production. This amount which goes into international trade is called the export surplus.

In spite of the growth of mechanization, farming is the last refuge of the individualist in production. Crops still pour onto the world market from millions of farms, and if they amount to more than the world is capable of absorbing, prices received by those millions of farms will come down.

Farmer Not Organized

The farmer is not yet organized sufficiently to allow him to control his surpluses and therefore his prices. Difficulties would still separate him from the manufacturer, even were he organized. Changes in climate and sudden alteration in demand disturb the prognostications of all authorities who attempt to estimate production and prejudge consumption. A confession of how it guessed wrong in this respect is contained in last year's report of the United States Farm Board. A sugar statistician had to change his report of European beet sugar production by 450,000 tons within a few months separating two meetings of world producers in Europe recently.

Low prices do not squeeze out the farmer with the same inexorability that applies to the manufacturer. In the time between planting and harvesting prices may slump until they leave no profit to the harvester. But he cannot pull up his wheat and sow oats. He dare not refrain from replanting, that is, if he can afford to, because prices may improve by the next harvest. In many cases he is also tied to the soil for reasons of debt, habit, tradition, and inability to change his mode of existence.

This will explain the two outstanding phenomena in connection with these staples: the relative plethora of agricultural stocks and the disparity between their present prices and those for manufactured goods. This latter fact has disturbed trade relations between whole continents. The two sets of goods are completely out of joint with each other.

Present prices are so low that in all three commodities they represent merely the current conditions on which existing and prospective surplus stocks can be held. Around these prices the producers seem to be determined to wait for consumers to come back to the market. Governments the world over have added their strength to producers' resources to enable them to wait.

This is not the least remarkable feature of the agricultural situation. In the United States a Federal Farm Board has been set up which has already segregated the American wheat surplus and through the establishment of coöperatives is assisting the cotton producers. Canadian governments are backing bank loans to cooperatives.

Since prices are low not only by western but by universal standards, potential sources of the new production will probably remain dormant except in Russia, where price is a subordinate matter, and in China, which is on a silver standard. The Soviet Union holds out prospects of increased production in all three commodities.

In wheat many people think that the tremendous advance in production and the potentialities of new protion in Russia are among the leading factors in driving down wheat prices to their present level. Until 1906 Russia never produced more than 660,000,000 bushels, but as a result of the economic reforms of Witte, the crop in 1913 was stimulated to 1,028,000,000 bushels, the leading outturn in the world. Under the Five-Year Plan the Soviet Union has repaired war-time neglect and in 1929 for the first time since the war returned to the world market in such vigorous fashion that the other world exporters began to take alarm.

Russia Increases Crop

Latest figures show that this year wheat production in Russia will overtop the peak figure of 1913, and, according to competent observers, the surplus for disposal on world markets may exceed 200,000,000 bushels. If this figure is reached, Russia will have emerged as the second world exporter to Canada.

Before the war Russia exported only 150,000 tons of sugar annually, and by 1929 had not regained this exporting position. Although sugar lands are extending rapidly, it is not expected in sugar circles that the world market is in danger of feeling the effect of Russian competition, at least for a long time to come. This opinion is based not on the reports of sugar production, but on the known facts about the domestic shortage.

There is a great lack of facts in the Russian home consumption. Some measure of the home demand, which even in Russia cannot be altogether ignored, may be gathered from the prices charged for sugar. The Moscow government stores obtain as much as 25 cents a pound. In the "outside" market, where capitalists, priests and kulaks must buy, sugar brings as much as $2 a pound. The world price is 1¼ cents.

The case is different in regard to cotton. New transportation plans, culminating in the building of the Turk-Sib Railway, are expected to introduce cotton to many Central Asian regions. Other cotton belts have also been developed in other sections of Russia. Carl Williams, cotton member of the United States Farm Board, is authorized for the statement that an increase of 80 per cent will be made this year in the Soviet's total acreage. Much of the product is intended for export, with the view of bringing back the foreign money with which to buy the means of industrial production.

This year, in the teeth of the depression, Russian exports of cotton to Great Britain, the great market for American cotton, have suddenly increased to the point where they are said to have aroused the liveliest apprehension among cotton growers in southern United States. From the insignificant total of 7000 bales a year ago, Russian cotton entering Liverpool and Manchester mounted to 151,000 bales for the period between August, 1930, to March, 1931.

China is also a potentially great cotton grower, but the uncertainty surrounding the political and economic organization of the country, coupled with the inability of the Chinese so far to cater to the foreign market, is given as the reason why China cannot take much advantage of the low gold prices at which Chinese cotton could enter into competition with other cottons.

A view of the price falls which have overtaken all three commodities will afford some explanation of the human aspect of the agrarian situation.

Record Low Wheat Prices in 1896 Caused Issue to Dominate Politics

To the American farmer wheat brings about 58 cents, the lowest level since 1896, which was a record low point for 40 years. At that time rural feeling was so disturbed that it dominated political platforms. The agricultural West, under the spell of William Jennings Bryan, demanded the free coinage of silver, which was thought to be the solution of the economic stress. Parenthetically, it may be noted that a silver agitation is again a feature of the present agrarian depression. Low prices for wheat in the nineties owed their origin to causes similar to those which have influenced the present price decline, namely, cumulative crop production over a period of years and consequent heavy overstocks.

Raw cotton is between 9 and 10 cents a pound. Eighteen months ago the United States Farm Board advanced loans to cotton growers on the basis of twice that price.

Producers of all three commodities insist that these prices are below their costs of production, and though producers' costs, of course, vary from farm to farm and from country to country, still their contention is regarded as having fairly universal validity.

Three items of evidence may be given in justification. It is fairly certain that Java would not have joined the world marketing pool for sugar but for the fact that even this low-cost country could not raise sugar at a profit. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the average cost of producing cotton during the last five years has been 17 cents a pound, or 7 cents less than present-day returns. It has been established by many farm bureaus that dollar wheat, not 60-cent wheat, is essential before many farmers can make a living.

The purchasing power of a given quantity of farm products, according to a review recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is a third less than it was before the war, and this disparity shows the extent to which trade between the rural and urban sections of society has been arrested.

This is the position in which world agriculture now finds itself—the downward swing of the business cycle, with supply having overreached itself. Other marketing problems which have contributed to the above results and which affect the individual producers rather than the general problem are also to be noted. In fact, they seem to dominate many discussions of the way out of the present impasse.

One is the disturbance to regular marketing caused by the World War. This was mentioned by President Hoover in his greeting to the International Chamber of Commerce.

Consequent upon the war, and believed in some quarters directly derivable from it, the poverty of that half of the world's population residing in China and India has been intensified by strife and revolution. But, though this is often given as the primary hurt to Western marketing, the war gave rise to many more maladjustments. It revolutionized marketing conditions in the great consuming and price-dominating industrial areas of Europe, which probably take about two-thirds of that portion of the three commodities which enters international trade.

Australia, Argentina, the United States, and Canada took the place of the Danube and Russia in supplying allied wheat requirements. To meet the demand Australia alone expanded its output from 75,000,000 to 214,000,000 bushels. In 1909-13 of 465,415,555 bushels of wheat which yearly entered world trade, industrial Europe received 209,961,904 bushels from the Danubian countries and Russia and 255,453,650 bushels from overseas countries. In 1927-28 of 601,890,793 bushels, industrial Europe received only 19,596,444 bushels from Danubian countries and Russia and 566,897,142 bushels from overseas countries.

The dwindling of the ratio enjoyed by the Danube and Russia from 50 per cent to 5 per cent is a striking testimony to the changes wrought by the war.

The last two years have witnessed a tremendous effort by both the Danube and Russia to regain their European markets at the expense of their overseas competitors. The struggle has by no means been waged in common, having also involved rivalry between Russia and the Danube. In this rivalry the Danube has been favored by political choice, but hampered by relatively poor wheat. Consequently, since trade seems to be no respecter of political theories, Russian wheat has been the more successful in staging a comeback, and, starting two or three years ago from zero, is now said to be supplying 25 per cent of Europe's import requirements.

The war practically put out of commission many of the beet sugar acreages of Europe. Whereas beet output equalled cane output in the '90s, it had fallen to a fifth in 1929, and Cuba and Java, first and second, respectively, among cane exporters, reaped the advantage. In July, 1916, sugar was in the doldrums, selling for 1.93 cents a pound, but the war quickly brought an advance to 3 cents, and in 1916-17 to 4 cents, when Cuba agreed to accept price control, first at 4.60 cents and then at 5.50 cents.

Responsible for a fourth of the world's cane, Cuba grew fat with prosperity. Even better prices were ahead. The removal of eastern sugar rocketed prices to a high point of 22½ cents in 1920, after which they receded almost as abruptly to around their present levels of 1¼ cents. The price fall coincided with the return to production of beet-growing Europe and the encouragement of cane production elsewhere by the high profits.

War-time changes in cotton marketing arose chiefly out of the encroachment on British markets for cotton piece goods by indigenous industries and by Japanese exporters. By reason of the war Lancashire, the great textile center in Great Britain, left its old-time markets vacant. When it returned to peace-time pursuits and tried to resume its trade, it found that the vacancy had been filled by native mills or by Japan.

A few figures will show the great change which has come over the redistribution among the purveyors of cotton piece goods. In 1913 Great Britain provided 66 per cent of the total weight of cotton piece goods entering the world market. In 1929 the ratio had fallen to 47.4 per cent, and Japan, which before the war held only an insignificant portion of the trade, had now developed a share amounting to 16 per cent.

The falling off in British sales has produced a corresponding change among the suppliers of the cast-iron metal. Great Britain used to take the greater part of the American scrap, which amounted to 70 per cent of world production. Japan and other Oriental countries, however, look more to India and China for their raw material. Europe, another world supplier, holds a special position in catering to the world's cotton mills, because it produces a unique long-staple cotton, which is used for special varieties of cloth. To the United States the principal competitor is India and with the introduction of American seeds even China may one day compete with the cotton South.

Effect of Competition in Cotton Shown in American Export Drop

The effect of this competition, which is enhanced by other factors, which will be treated in their place, was dramatically manifested in the returns of American cotton exports for the six-month period ended July 1, 1930. For the first time all foreign growths passed the figure registered by the American outturn. Out of a total world consumption of 12,007,000 bales the United States supplied 5,940,000 bales, or 49.4 per cent. In 1927 the American proportion was 66.2 per cent. The portion supplied by the United States has dropped absolutely as well as percentually.

The second special marketing difficulty to affect the three staples is the acceleration in the changes of consumers' tastes and in the discovery of alternative products. This is a consequence of the technical achievements of the post-war period.

The discovery of the sugar-bearing properties of beets is primarily responsible for the stress in the sugar industry. Cane is now uppermost though half of the overstock is beet.

Cotton has to meet with severe competition from silk and rayon, the latter having had a phenomenal growth since the war. Rye is a constant competitor of wheat and is used instead of wheat in certain areas when conditions are more favorable to its use. In certain countries in Europe the bakeries are forced to include a quota of rye in their bread.

It would also seem that wheat is falling out of favor in countries with advanced living standards. Though the American eats a third more sugar than he did before the war, he eats 30 per cent less bread, the deficiency being made up by a more diversified diet, which includes vegetables, fruits and dairy products.

The third difficulty confronting regular marketing in the three staples is the operation of the law of competition which decrees the international division of labor—for the supply at least of the world market—among those who are best able, from the standpoint of price and quality, to perform it.

If it had not been for the operation of this law, the wheat of the continental areas would never have found a European market at all. Grain growing for export disappeared from England and France when world markets became flooded with the cheap wheat from the Americas. England and France turned to pastoral pursuits. Then came the invasion of cheap wool from Australia and Argentina. Turning from wool, the more settled regions concentrated on meat. With the advent of refrigeration, frozen meat appeared from overseas, and European farmers retreated to their last line of defense, which was dairying. By this time the emphasis of western European economy was on industrial production.

The Danube is now in the throes of coming to grips with this law. In many areas along that noble river may be seen peasants scratching an arid soil with buffalo-drawn plows. This great region, which formerly contributed substantially to world wheat, is still employing Biblical methods of agriculture. The peasant broadcasts his seeds by hands, harvests his crop with a sickle, and treads out his grain with cattle.

Contrast the buffalo meandering across the landscape with the modern tractor on the Russian steppes. To pit such methods as obtain along the Danube with those depending upon the use of the tractor, self-binder, and combine is to make competition supportable only by the enlistment of political aid for the Danubian producer. Price, too, is against him. Several months ago it was reported that Russian wheat had appeared in the home markets of the Danubian area and was actually underbidding the home product by at least 5 cents a bushel.

Danube Giving up Fight

No wonder that the Danubian is giving up the struggle. Hungary and Jugoslavia, to name only two of the Danubian regions where this tendency must be observable, are turning more and more to the raising of livestock.

The United States is preparing to bow to the law of the international division of labor by withdrawing from the world wheat market. At least that is the program, which, judging from the speeches of members, seems to have been set for American agriculture by the Federal Farm Board. Whether, for reasons already given, the individual farmer can be organized sufficiently to follow the board's advice, is another matter.

The reason for the American policy is the presence on the world market of low-cost wheat coming from such producers as Argentina and the Soviet Union. As long as the United States remains an exporter, the price of wheat will at bottom be governed by the world price. It is true that at present the American farmer is getting as much as 15 cents above the prices secured, say, by the Canadian farmer, but this is the result of the extraordinary stabilization measures taken by the Farm Board, involving the buying up of surpluses, and will not operate in regard to future crops. Instead the Farm Board advises the farmer to reduce his acreage so that the stabilization of price may be secured by keeping the crop on a domestic basis.

Price in Favor of India Presses Southern United States Growers

Competition is working against the United States in cotton as well as wheat. The cotton South, producing a medium-staple material, is being pressed by India, which, though producing a short-staple material, is steadily improving its culture, and, as has been said, is also benefiting by the advent of the East as a manufacturer and an exporter of textiles. Price rules in favor of India in this competition. To India is now added Soviet Russia, formerly an important buyer of American cotton.

In Manchester Soviet cotton is undercutting American cotton by 1 cent a pound and the material is stated by Lancashire cotton men to be equal to good Texas cotton. So close is the resemblance, indeed, that, according to reports, there have been instances of the Russian cotton being mixed with the American product and the finished goods being sold as "American" yarn.

Part of the reason for American high costs is stated to lie in the fact that the cotton lands in the South are being depleted of their humus content through adherence to the one-crop system.

These developments, coupled with the decline in its trade, are influencing Lancashire to look increasingly to these other sources of supply. Advice to that effect is contained in the report of the Royal Commission on the Cotton Industry, which issued its findings last year. This commission stated: "For the manufacturer of cheap standard lines in which British goods have been so largely ousted from the eastern markets, extensive use has been made of the short-stapled Indian cotton. This has been but little used in Lancashire, where the longer-stapled but more expensive American cotton has been almost exclusively preferred. In this way, her competitors, some of whom have acquired great skill in the making of Indian and other cottons with American cotton, have secured an initial advantage over Lancashire by using a cheaper cotton for their manufacturers."

Acting on this report the manufacturers of Lancashire have been engaged for some time past in examining the possibilities of heavier purchases in India.

Whatever may happen in regard to wheat, it is not likely that the southern United States will easily allow "King Cotton," which, with wheat, founded the economic strength of the United States, to be driven off the world market. Cotton is still the leading American export.

Finally, world marketing has to contend with the growth of economic nationalism, supported by tariffs, bounties, subsidies, price fixing and prohibitions.

In wheat, most European countries are closing their doors to the grain, save when a deficit occurs in home agriculture. In that event the doors are opened under strict government supervision. Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Austria—all are bent on a resolute protection of the home farmer. In these countries this is a dominating consideration in domestic politics. In Italy the concern to make the country self-supporting in this respect is known as the "Battle of Wheat," and in no sphere of activity is Mussolini more energetically engaged.

French Farming Protected

In France not only is home farming protected completely, but in order to insure the supply of wheat from regions under the sway of France a policy of encouraging grain production in Algeria is in course of vigorous prosecution.

Only Great Britain remains open to world wheat. But even this country is hesitating, and the slogan of Mussolini will probably be transplanted in England during the next general election. Its plans will brood over the wheat conference of May 19, for England is the world's leading importer of wheat, taking one-third of the world's export surplus. It is easily first, of course, in cotton importations. The market is therefore of vital concern to the wheat-exporting nations. Import boards, bulk purchases, quota schemes to allow of the more extensive use of home-grown grain, wheat tariffs and Empire free trade—these are some of the alternatives to free trade now under discussion by all political parties in the United Kingdom.

The story is somewhat similar in regard to beet sugar in Europe. No commodity enjoys a more ramified protection against outside competition. Even England has so far deserted its old attitude of laissez faire as to subsidize its infant industry. Though still by far the leading European importer, and second only to the United States in the world, it has essayed government intervention in behalf of its own beet farmers to the extent of paying them 5 cents for each pound of sugar manufactured at home. In response to this artificial stimulation, home production is now 134,000 tons.

Perhaps the characteristic which makes the present situation unique is the extent of government intervention in behalf of the world exporters. Russia is of course the outstanding example. Not only is all foreign trade a monopoly of the Government, but the farms are being rapidly collectivized, and the remnants of individual enterprise wiped out.

Argentina Pushes Sales

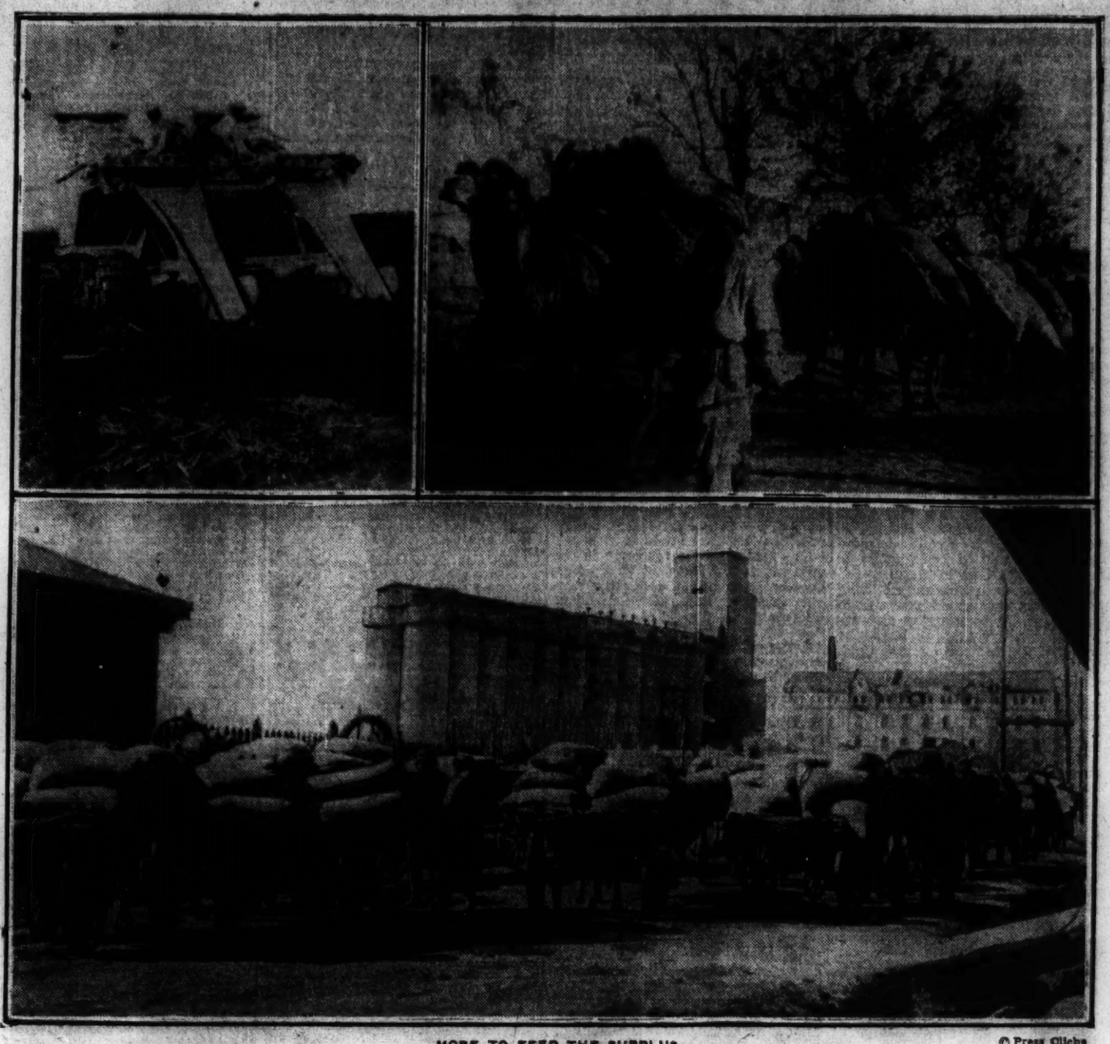
In Argentina intervention has gone to the extent of the issuance of instructions to ministers abroad to act as salesmen of Argentine wheat. In the United States wheat is being sold abroad under the aegis of a government agency, the farm board. The interests of the other exporters are being pushed by diplomatic representatives. Export of the other commodities wears the same government complexion. This always has been the case where a crop, such as sugar in Cuba and cotton in Egypt, is the main prop of a national budget. But the marketing pool, which includes Europe besides these cane countries, will have to work hand in hand with world governments in the course of its operations.

The sugar pool, though lacking the adhesion of many producers, has spread its net wide enough to justify the assertion that it constitutes the first attempt to deal with a surplus food product of universal consumption. The wheat conference will aim at achieving a pact as inclusive as the sugar pact, but it will differ from its predecessor in that the Soviet Union will be in attendance and is therefore a prospective member of the contemplated pool.

BRAZILIAN COAL CASE ON

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 16 (By U. P.)—An examination into the circumstances surrounding the granting of exemption from import duty on coal extended to the National Coastal Shipping Company during the administration of President Luis was started yesterday by the Department of Public Works.

To Market From Three Corners of the Earth



MORE TO FEED THE SURPLUS © Press Cliche

Upper Left—Planting Sugar Cane in Florida by Machine, an Important Factor in Mechanization of Agriculture. Right—Bringing Cotton to Market on Camels, Bokhara, Russia. Below—"Red" Train Delivering Grain to State Organization, Novo-Omsk, Russia.

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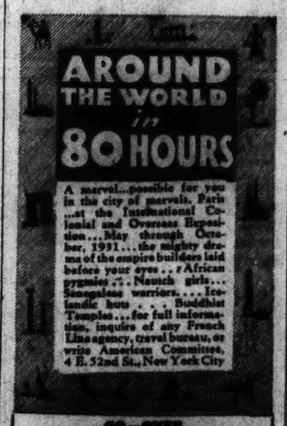
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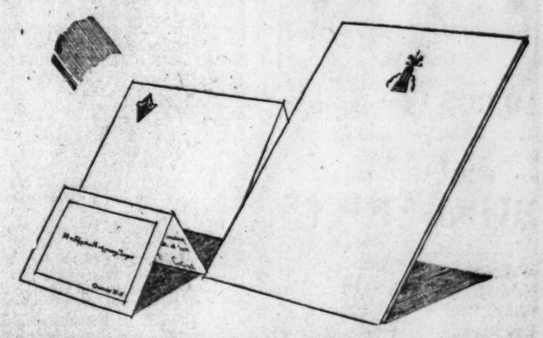

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THE HOME FORUM

The Dividing Line Between Fun and Humor

I HAVE been pondering a statement which was made to me a short while since: "A child has no sense of humor." I was inclined at the time to disagree, but the more I thought about it the more I wondered if it were not true. Have children a sense of humor?

The Concise Oxford Dictionary, when consulted on the subject, told me didactically that humor lay in a "jocose imagination (less intellectual and more sympathetic than wit)," so that I began to feel the statement which had been made was not true. I should have been quite ready to agree that a child is not witty; wit being a more seasoned product which requires maturity to arrive at its fullest flavor. The same dictionary further informed me, however, that humor was a synonym for "facetiousness and comicality, with a faculty for perceiving this." By this time, I felt convinced that the statement under consideration was quite unjust; for who has a greater sense of comicality than a child? Children have undoubtedly a sense of humor.

But once more doubt crept in, and I asked myself: "Is not this comicality, this drollery in a child more in the nature of fun than of humor? Is it not indeed a sprightliness, a sportiveness, lying less in the expression of thought than in bodily activity and gay antics; for witness the gamboling of lambs and other young animals, which is sheer light-heartedness and fun. Now this, in a child, is the spontaneous outpouring of joy: it has not, as a rule, behind it a thought of what impression will be made upon those who are watching, or whether it will be thought amusing; although a certain self-consciousness, inspired by the unwise observation of adults, will at times induce a forced and unnatural comicality and effort to be amusing in children. This, however, should not be received as an indication of genuine humor; it is a spurious growth, forced, and without root of its own, imitative and unoriginal. Fun may become in children or in adults mere foolish buffoonery, whereas the real sense of humor has point—a kindly weapon that will thrust and guard, without wounding. Humor should always express kindness, and both she and her sister Wit require refinement; the sense of vulgarity and coarseness cannot come into either of the two.

It is a curious fact that, where trouble or grief are concerned, any person will meet another upon the same level of sympathetic kindliness and mutual understanding; but, should the same two people meet where amusement and the give and take of humor are exchanged, they may be as wide apart as the two poles. There are so many fine gradations and stages of humor, in which circumstances and upbringing, a different viewpoint or position in the world, will prevent the one from finding cause or occasion for amusement in what, to the other, seems a source of extraordinary and spontaneous merriment. Immaturity or maturity, culture or ignorance, stolidity or intellectualism, customs, habits, a thousand things influence our sense of the ludicrous; and may raise such barriers between two ersons that the same things will never amuse both.

A word will bring laughter to one, an action to others; by one something must be heard, by another the thing must be seen; so that humor becomes the most illusive thing to define or to share with another. As a general rule, one may say that, if humor be present, it adds to the happiness of society, to the safe conduct of social events, to the lifting of worry or depression or discouragement. It is an oil to smooth away undue friction. Harmless mirth makes one's pathway brighter and more joyous; in true humor and effortless fun, there is a sense of light, sprightliness, and vivacity which are desirable in our friends and acquaintances and greatly endear them to us. A friend without a sense of humor is like a day without sunshine. Travel with a sense of humor, and it becomes a journey of incident, joy and adventure. How often afterward we say "Do you remember?" to a fellow traveler, and it is almost always the memory of something amusing; some ludicrous incident which we wish to recall, which, when we think of it and trace it once more in memory, revives the laughter of a day that is gone. There is that element of perpetuity in humor which distinguishes it from mere fun. Fun is evanescent, transient; it is a thing of an hour. Once past it is gone for ever, for it often consists in energetic jocularity and even mere clownishness, more often than not the effect of a restless desire for novelty in amusement. It is experimental, and is, therefore, uncertain of hitting the mark at which it aims.

Humor must originate in thought. A picture amusing in itself, it is seen in thought before it is expressed, acted, or spoken, for it may lie in a smile, a look of the eyes, a laugh, a word, or an action. It is individual and exclusive, and may even be enjoyed alone; for, if it be expressed on the printed page of a book, one may sit alone in one's room, and yet be stirred to genuine amusement by that which has been born in the thought of someone, and written down months or even years before.

Humor is allied to wit, although it is in no way the same thing. Wit may be so sharply pointed that it is without kindness; it flashes and sparkles coldly like a steel blade, glittering. It is brilliant, but with the cold light of the moon, not with the kindly warmth and golden smile of sunshine. Humor embraces mankind, although it will grow steadily and bravely, even flourishing in solitude; but it goes gladly out among others to share with them of its joys and to be shared. There is a good deal of self-esteem and self-glorification in wit, and it is not really appreciated except by those who are addicted to mental gymnastics, cultured, and adroit in the delicate art of repartee; although it would be unfair not to allow the gift of much honest wit and the ability to enjoy it in the less educated, but no less keen, intelligence of those who lead simpler lives.

But we must agree, I think, that, although all three—wit, humor, and fun, will provoke laughter, and seem on the surface to produce similar results, yet a dividing line must be marked between each. Shall we attempt boldly to sum them up? And are we to exclude or include the child who formed the basis of our discussion from one, or two, or three? In spite of long pondering, I shall still bring upon myself a storm of disagreement, whatever decision I come to. Let us then pronounce fun to be active merriment, which is for the many; and the child most of all, in spontaneity and in freshness, is the greatest fun-lover. The young thought with its sense of abounding energy loves fun; it revels in gayety, innocent mirth, dancing and leaping for sheer joy of living. I think, too, we may agree that humor is beloved of all, and I, myself, would include the child: for have you not seen sometimes the expression on a child's face when something humorous suddenly strikes him? How, like a ripple on smooth, sunlit water, the circle spreads outward from dancing eyes to mouth, widens into a radiant smile, and then follows the wave of laughter breaking into overflowing mirth, as the picture, the joke, the incident, is sensed in all its comicality. And it is much the same with most of us.

The expression of humor is by no means an easy thing. To possess a sense of humor is another thing altogether, and we trust and believe that it is inherent in most of us; but to express it adequately requires self-forgetfulness, for the self-conscious person rarely expresses humor to any great extent, however much he may appreciate it in others. It requires also the joyous love of giving, the desire to share; and, if rightly used, it is perhaps one of the gifts most to be wished for. But it is essential that it should be rightly and wisely used, never allowed to fall to a low level, kept strictly, well-governed and controlled. And to this a little wit will make a pleasant seasoning, a piquant flavoring; so that humor shall never degenerate into foolish buffoonery or idle conviviality. Wit, if conceived without bitterness of thought or intention to hurt, shall add refinement and intellectual point; but it must be a friendly display of fence, with the buttons on the foils.

But I cannot help thinking that a child likes its food simple and without flavoring or sauces; so we shall give the child a meal of fun and simple humor. The more caustic dish, with its seasoning of piquant wit, shall be for those whose palate has had wider experience and adult education.

F. M. R.

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Wind in the Shrouds

About this time of year I want to go. I want to hear the screaming of the gulls in the harbor, softened and muffled by the lap of waves on the wharf piling and the high-pitched singing of the wind in the shrouds. I want to hear the stentorian bellow of the mate on the bridge, the thumping, rattling thunder of the steam winches as the lines come in, the deep-voiced, burring roar of siren shaking the deck beneath my feet in a stirring vibration as space yawns slowly between ship and wharf. I want to hear the crying of curlews on lonely beaches; the deep bass, pounding roar of surf on empty shores where the wind comes in with the tang and bite of ocean in its rush.

I want to feel the lift of a deck beneath my feet, and the staggering sway of north Atlantic rollers. I want to feel the raw, chilling bite of fog off the Banks, with the spars and rigging aloft dim and vague, dripping with the moist touch of white-gray mist, and overside the gray-green rollers sliding glimmeringly under the fog bank. That, or the sharp blue of the Caribbean, where the wind is a caress and the sky a glorious promise; where the flying fish shatter the pearl and mauve sunrise with the silver pellets of their impetuous, glittering rising; where the far islands come up out of the sea like magic smoke, and grow into undimmed gorgeousness of tangibility.

I want to hear the trade wind in the rigging of a night, with the stars low and huge in the sumptuous velvet of the sky; with the voice of a harmonica on the fo'c'stle head singing plaintively to the far-off winking lights of shore. I want to hear the long-drawn, mellow cries of the fishermen as they set out for sea by night from an island port, the lights in their boats glimmering like tiny fireflies in the immensity of the sable dark.

I want to hear the babble of bells and sirens in the Channel of a foggy night; the hoarse, thunderous bellow of the Bootle Bull, a huge, comfortable roar that shakes the dripping silence of the night, and leaves an echo trembling long after it has ceased.

All these things I want—and more. Far rivers that wind under strange skies; capes that thrust bold shoulders far out into the green of roaring seas; white beaches somnolent in the blaze of a tropical sun, with the jungle for a black-green, impenetrable back drop.

* * *

It's strange, too, that, because I know these things and can never, never forget them, that the breeze from across the tiny green of the park beneath my windows is so much cooler and fresher, and the chirping of questing sparrows is so much like the crying of curlews on lonely shores.

A Mallorcan Interior

THE picture shows the living room of a Mallorcan house in the country town of Pollensa. As usual, the room is ample in its proportions, but sparsely furnished. Many of the buildings date from the time when the Moors ruled the islands, or from the Middle Ages when walls had to be thick and doors were of massive oak studded with nails. The people of Mallorca are kindly and peaceable in disposition, friendly to strangers, polite, honest and thrifty. Many of them are partly of Moorish origin, as can be noted, raised by their complexions, garb, and general characteristics, while others are of a pure Spanish type.

Star-Grass

Midnight heaven
Could not hold
All its treasured
Miser-gold.

It has scattered
On the way;
Spilled upon
The road at day.

So is very
Air you pass,
Lost you death stars
In the grass.

—Emma Manor in "Flower and Weed."

On Deciding to Collect Autographs

In these days American money takes the best "items" on the English market to the United States; inevitably the treasures of the poorer country fall to the bidding of the richer. And so many people here still collect in a modest way more or less consciously, and some of them aim at being authorities on at least one subject, there would seem little room for the humble amateur of slender means. And this is where the collector of autograph letters comes into his own, in a way that I venture to suggest is open to no other collector. For while in most cases, from old watches to postage stamps, the superiority of the examples of one possessor over another's is apparent even before the degree is ascertained, with letters the differences of the specimens strike the eye first. . . .

If a millionaire chooses to buy all the available work of a great artist it follows that no modest buyer starting on the same quest at the same time has a chance. Of course one must always allow for the fact that happily some great houses still keep their ancestral treasures and that national collections have the start of the individual buyer. But in private families of what classes of objects is this specially true? Obviously of the things that most easily catch the eye. Just as a man shrinks from selling the pictures, tapestries and furniture that make his rooms beautiful, and are known in their places to all his circle, so he will more readily part with a treasure less likely to be missed,—an illuminated book of hours kept under lock and key and seldom brought forward, a string of pearls which can be replaced by imitations, the priceless contents of a china cabinet which may be filled instead with a quite sightly Derby or Worcester dessert service well displayed. Friends are far more likely to say: "Where is your Gainsborough great-grandmother?" than: "Where are your Chelsea figures?" and to inquire for the family tapestries than for the first folio Shakespeare. The purchaser, too, wants a decorative object for his rooms and would rather spend his money on what is seen, and witnesses alike to his taste and his fortune, than on what escapes notice. Thus it comes about that autograph letters are by no means everyone's money; they are not showy enough. Truth compels us also to meet the obvious retort that they serve no end but to interest their owner. "Water colors give pleasure to whoever sees them" I hear someone say; or: "The money shut up in letters hidden away would buy you a motorcar (or a bicycle according to the value of the collection), and think how useful that would be." Well, there is no end to that line of argument, but I can meet the general accusation of selfishness in spending on letters with this answer: The amassing of interesting letters is an addition to the literary fame of their authors, and an enlightenment as to their personality, and this at once puts them in a high class of interest which cannot be achieved, I venture to say, by ancient glass or Chinese ivories, or even by old plate. Coins have a historical and national interest, first editions have a literary value (often small in proportion to the financial, which may be based merely on the rarity of an error)—autographs combine all three. Prints and engravings often have beauty, and so have medals, but they are hardly ever unique. There are always other similar examples. China does run to single specimens sometimes and has real and great decorative beauty, but there is always the risk of breakage, and the haunting "perhaps" of a duplicate, which might turn up out of the blue. But autographs, for their justification as a hobby, have an absolutely unique claim.—LADY CHARNWOOD, in "An Autograph Collection and the Making of It."

Mother of Oregon

I, Columbia River,
I am the mother of Oregon.

Born of glacier and sun,
Nourished by trickling of freshets,
Swaddled in snow of the Canadas,
Sturdy and smiling I grew.

Making my bed in the rock,
Creeping along the blue hills
Through many a forest I lingered,
Until in the curve of my arm
I held my own, my Oregon.

Even today I remember
As only a mother remembers,
A mountain that lies to the sunset,
Speaking with accents of thunder,
Breathing fire in his anger,
Rending the earth in rebellion.

Tonight he is haughty and silent
As only a king may be silent
Under his capelet of ermine.
Silent, too, is the Red-man,
Gone is the smoke of his tepee,
Still and unstirred are the echoes
That knew the chant of the voyageur.

Now are the children of Oregon,
Men whose fathers remember
The lark and the hawthorn of England,
The legends of Norway and France;
Women whose glances betoken
The rose and the tango of Spain.

For these and their children I carry
Blocks of stone from the quarry,
Fallen spruce from the forest
And barges of wheat to the sea;
Light I bring to the darkness
And bloom to the ash of the desert.

Deep of bosom and strong,
Facing the glorious sky,
Tranquil, serene and replete
With song, too full for the singing.

I, Columbia River,
I am the mother of Oregon.

MABEL PEET MILLER.

Cerulean Warbler

The blue of sky when the sun is low,
A flash of white like drifting snow
Sped through the air! 'Twas a tiny sprite,
This blending of blue and silvery white:
And with his happy little song
He dimpled the air as he flew along.
"Cerulean warbler," known to fame—
This is the way he sings his name!

KATE W. BUCK.

ΤΙ ΕΙΜΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΤΙ;

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Φυσιολόγος τις εἶπεν ἐσχάτως: "Ἡ ἀπάντησις εἰς τὴν ἐρώτησιν 'Τί εἶμαι;'—δὲν ἠμποδόσιμεν ὅτι ὁ ἐπιστήμων δύναταί ποτε ν' ἀπαντήσῃ εἰς αὐτὴν πραγματικῶς—δὲν περιέχει τὴν ἀπάντησιν εἰς τὴν πάντῃ διάφορον ἐρώτησιν 'Πρὸς τί εἶμαι;' Σχεδὸν δὴ ἡ πικρότης, καὶ ὁλοσχερὴς αἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν ἀμηχανιῶν καὶ παρανοήσεων τῆς πυλαΐας ἀμφισβητήσεως (μεταξὺ ἐπιστήμης καὶ θρησκείας) ἠγέρθησαν ἐκ τῆς ὑποθέσεως, τῆς μιᾶς ἢ τῆς ἄλλης μερίδος, ὅτι αἱ δύο ἐρωτήσεις ἦσαν ἴδιαι.

Ἡ παλαιὰ ἀμφισβήτησις ἐξακολουθεῖ ὅτι. Περιφανεῖς διανοούμενοι τῆς ἐποχῆς μας ζητοῦσι νὰ ἐξηγήσωσιν ὅτι ἡ λεγομένη ἐπιστήμη δὲν ἔχει καμμίαν συνάφειαν μὲ τὴν θρησκείαν, ἐνῷ ἄλλοι προσπαθοῦν νὰ ἀποδείξωσιν ὅτι αἱ δύο εἶναι ὁριστικῶς συνδεδεμέναι. Τὰ σημεῖα ταῦτα ἐμφαίνουν τὸν ἀκατάπαυστον διακαῆ πόθον τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος νὰ λύσῃ τὸ αἴνιγμα τῆς ὑλικῆς ὑπάρξεως, καὶ οὕτω πείσῃ ἑαυτήν, ὅτι ὁ προορισμὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι κάτι καλλίτερον ἀπὸ τὸν ἀτελεύτητον κύκλον τῆς ὑλικῆς γεννήσεως, ὡριμότητος καὶ παρακμῆς. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης φωνάζει διὰ φῶς, ἀλλὰ τὸ λυπηρὸν γεγονὸς εἶναι, ὅτι ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τὸ ἀναζητεῖ μεταξὺ τῶν ὑλικῶν φαινομένων, ζητοῦσα σημεῖα ἐν τῷ μέσῳ περιστρεφομένων σφαιρῶν καὶ πλανητῶν, ἂν καὶ αἱ Γραφαὶ δηλοῦν ὅτι ὅλαι αὐταὶ αἱ ὑλικαὶ κατανοήσεις δέον νὰ ὑποχωρήσουν πρὸ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ, καὶ διαρκῶς προτρέπουν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα νὰ ζητῇ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος.

Ἡ ἀλήθεια τῆς ὑπάρξεως ἀνακαλυφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy καὶ ἐκτεθεῖσα ἐν τῷ ἐγχειριδίῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) δεικνύει ὅτι ἐκεῖ ὑπάρχει ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Νοός, καὶ ὅτι ἀληθὴς θρησκεία, βασιζομένη ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης, εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπ' αὐτῆς. Ἐπὶ πλέον, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, δεικνύουσα ὅτι αἱ δύο ἀνωτέρω ἀναφερθεῖσαι ἐρωτήσεις εἶναι ἀχώριστοι ἐπίσης, ἀπαντᾷ εἰς αὐτὰς λογικῶς καὶ τελικῶς. 'Εν σελίδι 281 τῆς Science and Health ('Επιστήμης καὶ 'Υγείας) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψει: "'Η θεία 'Επιστήμη διαψεύδει τὰς ὑλικὰς αἰσθήσεις, ἐπιτιμᾷ τὴν ὑπερηφάνειαν, καὶ ἐρωτᾷ· Τί εἶναι τὸ 'Εγώ, πόθεν ἡ ἀρχή του, καὶ ποῖος ὁ προορισμός του; Ὁ 'Εγὼ-ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ 'Εγὼ-Θεοῦ· ὁ 'Εγὼ-ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ τελείου Νοός, Πνεύματος, τῆς θείας 'Αρχῆς."

Μία ἀντανάκλασις ἐκφράζει τὸ πρωτότυπον λεπτομερῶς. Δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐνεργήσῃ ἀνεξαρτήτως τοῦ πρωτοτύπου. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τότε, ὢν ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἶναι ἀναγκαστικῶς καλὸς· ἀντανακλῶν τὸν ἄπειρον Νοῦν, εἶναι ὁλοσχερῶς νοήμων καὶ ἀνελλιπὴς ἀντανακλῶν τὸ Πνεῦμα, εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ ὄχι ὑλικός· καὶ ἐκφράζων τὴν θείαν 'Αρχήν, εἶναι ἀνεπίδεκτος ἁμαρτωλότητος καὶ παραπλανήσεως. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἀναζητεῖ τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν ζωὴν ἐν τῇ ὑλικῇ ὑπάρξει, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωὴ εἶναι πνευματικαί

WIDE BREAKS NUMEROUS IN STOCK MARKET

Standard Issues Sink to New Low Ground—Steel Weak Feature

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Stocks reacted severely today, with losses of 2 to 9 points in leading industrials, rails and utilities.

The market rallied at mid-afternoon, but trading was dull on the upturn, and prices again sagged in the late dealings.

U. S. Steel and American Can both broke par, the former selling down to 99, the latter to 96⅞, for respective losses of 2 and 3 points.

American Telephone showed pronounced weakness, dropping 7 points. Atchison lost nearly 9, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific 6, and New York Central, National Biscuit, and Southern Pacific 4.

Trading was largely quiet, and sales were less than 2,500,000 shares.

While bear selling was undoubtedly a factor, it was said in brokerage circles that considerable real liquidation was flowing into the market, and a substantial portion of it was believed to be from foreign sources.

Bearish Developments

Failure of the market, as measured by price averages, to meet important support around the bear market low established on April 29, was a distinctly bearish development, so far as Wall Street sentiment was concerned, but most of the particular issues under notable pressure had been penetrating new low ground for several days, while much of the rest of the list has held fairly well. The rails have dipped below the bottom of the bear market of 1907, although still holding above the levels of the post-war deflation. One of the leading advisory services, in its weekly analysis today, expressed the opinion that deflation in the carrier issues was "close to its extreme limit."

In connection with rumors of important selling from abroad, Wall Street is awaiting the bi-monthly settlement in London, later this week, with considerable interest.

In connection with recent selling of American Telephone, considerable doubt has been expressed over the maintenance of Western Electric's dividend, which has helped to swell Telephone's earnings.

A further cut in export copper prices to correspond with a 9-cent-a-pound domestic price resulted in large sales of metal. The unsettled outlook, however, presumably influenced Kennecott directors in deferring their dividend meeting until next month.

Bonds Sell Lower

The bond market turned lower today after opening active with a rising tendency.

The change in tone followed the recession in stocks, and dealers reported that a large number of selling orders were not executed because available bids were below minimum offering prices. Consequently trading became unusually quiet both on the exchange floor and in the over-the-counter market. The larger recessions occurred usually among bonds of speculative rating.

Gilt-edge issues, particularly United States Treasury and Liberty Loans held their ground or moved ahead. The Treasury 3¾s of 1940143 and of 1941-43 reached new high levels since their issuance and the First Liberty 4¼s equaled their previous 1931 peak.

High-grade corporate loans like Atchison General 4s, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s and Detroit Edison 4½s held their ground or gained fractions.

Strength in such obligations contrasted with indifferent action of bonds or lower standing in all groups.

As a group public utilities resisted pressure better than the others. Price movements among the industrials were narrowest, possibly because of restricted trading.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	May 18	May 16
25	Allied Kid	70	70	70	70
110	Am & Cont	10½	10¼	10½	..
150	Am&Brit 1pf	48	48	48	..
335	Am Pneu pf	7	7	7	..
2740	Am T&T	176⅝	169¾	170	177
249	Amoskeag	8¼	8	8	8
25	Ariz Com	.85	.85	.85	..
30	Big Sanf	22	22	22	..
793	Bos El	84	81	83⅝	80¼
40	Bos El pf	100	98	99	..
90	Bos El 1 pf	109	109	109	..
234	Bos El 2 pf	100	100	100	99
40	Bos & Alb	183	182½	182½	..
24	Bos & Me pr pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
70	Bos Prop	18½	18½	18½	18¾
23	Con Sec	20½	20½	20½	20¾
50	Cop Range	5½	5½	5½	5¾
15	East SS	20	20	20	20
90	East SS pf	43	43	43	..
87	S G&Fuel	79	19	19	..
5	E G&F pf	92½	92½	92½	..
22	E G&F pr pf	85	85	85	85
50	E Mass Ry	1	1	1	..
10	E Mass pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
89	Edison Elec	248	246	246½	250
10	Em Asso	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
68	First Nat S	50½	49	49	51½
50	Gen Capital	29	29	29	29
10	Hathaway A	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
20	Hygrade	27½	27½	27½	27
50	Isle Royale	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
35	Loew's Theat	8	8	8	..
760	Mass Util	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
65	Nash	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	..
200	Nat Ser	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
127	NE Tel	134⅛	133	133	135¼
1170	No Butte	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
100	Old Colony	140	140	140	..
10	Quincy Min	6	6	6	5¾
5	Ry & Lt	36	36	36	..
10	Reece But	15	15	15	..
5	St. Mary Ld	6½	6½	6½	..
195	Shawmut	13	12¾	12¾	..
385	Stone Web	36⅛	33¾	34	36⅛
10	Swift Inter	35	35	35	..
38	Swift & Co	27	26¾	26¾	27
100	Tower Mfg	.25	.25	.35	..
208	Uni Found	6⅛	6	6	6
130	Uni Shoe	50½	50½	50½	51
25	Uni Shoe pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
25	Uni Gas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
190	US&EL Pow	4½	4½	4½	..
500	Utah Apex	1	1	1	..
40	Util Hyd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
165	War Bros	28½	28	28	27⅝

BONDS

$1000	NE Tel 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
1000	PS Por 7s	110	110	110	110
4000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 18—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.93¼	$.93¾	$1.38⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.70	.77¾	.96⅛
Oats, 2 white	.38½	.39¾	.55
Flour	4.30	4.75	6.00
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	27.50
Pork	23.50	24.50	32.00
Lard	.0850	.0885	.1080
Cotton, mid-up	.0925	.0985	.1650
Zinc	.0337½	.0325	.0465
Iron	17.26	17.76	20.76
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.09	.09	.13
Tin	.3220	.3225	.3175
Rubber	.0850	.0650	.1400
Sugar	.0440	.0440	.4090
Lead	.0375	.0385	.0360
Print cloth	.0400	.0400	.0825

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	May 18	May 16
14⅛	5	Abitibi	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
23¼	13⅞	1.00 Adams Ex	4600	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
32⅝	22½	3 Adams Mill	100	28½	28½	28½	..
32⅛	18	1.40 Addressograph	200	19¼	19½	19¼	..
..	..	Ahumada	1300	..	..	..	..
109¾	77¾	3 Air Reduc	9400	81½	78¾	79½	81¾
10⅝	3½	Airway El	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
16⅛	7	.40 Alaska Jun	2100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
8⅛	6¼	Albany PWP	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
46⅛	34¾	1.80 Alleh Stl	50	30	30	30	..
13⅜	6¾	Alleghany	7000	8½	8⅛	8⅛	6⅛
39⅛	31⅞	6½ Alleghany pf	400	33	32⅛	32⅝	..
163⅜	114⅞	8 Allied Chem	8800	117½	114⅞	115⅛	117⅞
126	122	7 Allied Ch pf	300	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
42⅜	34⅜	3 Allis-Chal	100	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25⅛
18⅛	12	1 Al. Port Cem	100	13	12¾	12¾	..
33	16⅜	2 Amerada	900	17½	17	17	17½
42¾	36	3† Am Bk Note	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
29¾	14¾	.. Am Ch of Del	300	15	14¾	14¾	..
17⅞	8	.. Am Beet S pf	200	10½	10½	10½	..
38	20	2.40 Am Brake	500	28½	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
63	31	7 Am Br Bv pf	90	53	53	53	54
120⅜	100⅛	9† Am Can	89200	100¼	96⅜	97	100¼
156⅜	145	7 Am Can pf	300	152½	150¾	152½	150¾
48⅝	38¼	3† Am Chicle	400	43½	43	43	..
21¼	12½	1.40 Am Colortype	1400	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
14⅛	8⅜	.. Am Com Alc	900	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼
16	9	1 Am En Tbl	300	10	10	10	..
33⅛	19	.. Am European	1300	21¼	21	21	21⅜
51⅜	26¾	.. Am & FFw	28800	31	29	29¼	31⅜
90	74	6 Am & FP d	400	80⅝	80	80	81
79½	52½	.. Am & FP 2pf	400	53	52	52	54
8	1⅝	.. Am Hide pf	100	18	18	18	..
31⅝	23½	3 Am Ice	300	24½	23½	23½	..
26	12⅜	.. Am Int Corp	800	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14½
36	14⅝	2 Am Loco	700	17	14⅝	15	17
84⅝	70	.. Am Loco pf	200	70	70	70	..
23¾	11⅝	.. Am Metals	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
57½	49⅛	3† Am News	20	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49⅝
39⅞	10	.. Am Nat G pf	400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
64⅝	39¾	1¼ Am Par&Lt	1400	42	40⅜	40⅜	42⅛
21¼	13	.60 Am Radiat	3100	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅜
12¾	5	.. Am Repub	300	6	6	6	..
37⅜	19½	.. Am Roll Mill	6700	21¼	19½	19½	22
60	48	8 Am Saf Raz	400	50¼	49¾	49¾	..
18½	11	4 Am Smelt	2900	31¾	30¼	30¼	32
138½	117⅛	7 Am Smelt pf	100	118	117⅛	118	..
4½	1¾	.. Am Solvents	400	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	..
31¼	14	3 Am Stl Fnd	800	18¾	18	18	18
113	106¾	5 Am Stl F pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
60	42¾	5 Am Sugar	400	52¾	50⅜	51	..
108½	98	7 Am Sugar pf	400	101	101	101	101
201¾	169	9 Am Tel&T	84100	176½	169	169¾	177½
110½	105	7 Am Type pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
80¾	50⅝	3 Am Wat W	42	52⅝	50⅝	50⅝	52⅞
11⅞	6⅞	.. Am Wool	200	7¼	..	..	..
39⅛	21	.. Am Wool pf	400	30½	30	30	31⅝
4	1½	.. Am Writ ct	200	1½	1½	1½	..
8¾	4½	.. Am Zinc	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
40¾	26	.. Am Zinc pf	100	29	29	29	..
26¼	21½	1 Anac Wire	600	22⅜	21½	21½	..
43¼	25	1½ Anaconda	36900	25¾	23½	23½	23⅝
36	21	2.40 Anchor Cap	100	22	22	22	21
18	8	.. Arch Dan	2100	10⅛	8	9	10½
72	38½	7 Armour D pf	100	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	..
4	2	.. Arm Ill A	200	2	2	2	..
2⅞	1¼	.. Arm Ill B	1400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
47	14⅞	.. Arm Ill pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
10½	5	.. Ari Loom	10	7½	7½	7½	..
20¼	17	1.60 Ari Metals	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
28⅞	5¾	2† Asso Apparl	400	8	7¼	8	7⅛
29⅝	19¼	2½ Asso Dry G	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
203⅝	149½	10 Atchison	9000	155½	145⅛	150	160
108⅜	102½	5 Atchison pf	600	106¼	105⅝	106⅜	..
120	86	10 Atl Coast L	900	90¼	87	87	90½
23⅜	12½	1 Atl Refin	4100	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14⅜
99⅞	90	6 Atlas Pwd pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
295½	101½	4§ Auburn Auto	7400	205	198	198	202
24⅞	20	3 Austin N A	10	20	20	20	..
2⅜	1	.. Auto Sales	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6⅛	3	.. Aviation	1400	4	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜

—B—

27⅞	15	1¾	Baldwin	2100	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
104½	87	7	Baldwin pf	110	87	87	87	87½
67⅞	54⅜	5	Balt & O	10600	57⅛	54⅜	55¼	58¼
80½	71¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	72	71¼	72	..
14½	6⅞	1	Barnsdall A	1400	7¾	6⅞	7	7⅞
81	65	4	Beatrice	600	70	68½	68¼	70
111	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	111	111	111	..
25½	15⅝	1	Bendix	3900	17½	16⅜	16½	17⅛
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	38	37	37⅝	38⅝
70⅜	39¼	4	Beth Steel	27300	43⅞	42½	43	43⅝
123⅞	106⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	400	108⅜	108⅜	108½	..
24	17½	1½	*Blew Knox	800	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
95	85	7	Bl'm'dale pf	60	90	90	90	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2300	33	31¾	31¾	33⅞
17¼	5½	..	Booth F 1pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
76½	64⅜	3†	Borden	8000	64½	62⅜	62⅞	64⅜
30¾	17⅜	1	Borg Warner	1300	19¾	18⅜	18½	..
22¾	10½	1½†	Briggs	4200	13½	10½	10½	12
69¾	53⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	2400	60	55	55½	58½
94¼	85⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
129⅜	102	5	Bkyn Un G	500	107½	106¼	106½	..
40	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	10	40	40	40	..
9½	4½	..	Bruns Term	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	100	15	14	15	..
114	111¼	7	Bucyrus pf	10	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	..
34⅞	21⅞	2½	Bucy cv pf	1200	26	25¾	25¾	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	8½	8½	8½	..
23	10	..	Bullard	700	10½	10	10¼	10½
85	22	..	Burns Br pf	20	55	49	55	48
32¼	21⅜	1	Burroughs	400	23¾	22	22	23
20⅜	11	..	Butterick	300	12	10½	10½	12½
69¾	33½	..	Byers	1600	36	34⅜	34⅝	36⅛

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Pack	500	24	24	24	..
43⅜	28¼	..	Calu & Ariz	300	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
11⅞	6⅝	..	Calu & Hecla	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
43	28½	3	Canada Dry	1900	40	38½	38½	40½
45⅞	25⅝	1¼	Can Pac	17000	26¾	24⅞	25	27¼
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	700	21¼	20¼	20¼	..
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	900	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
38⅞	30	3	Capital A pf	500	30	30	30	..
131½	66¼	6	Case Thresh	13200	70½	68⅝	70⅛	69⅜
116	95	7	Case Th pf	40	105	105	106	105
52½	24⅝	3	Caterpillar	1900	25⅞	24⅞	24⅝	25⅜
14⅞	5¼	..	Celotex	300	7	7	7	..
16	9	..	Celanese	100	9	9	9	..
24⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	20	19	19¾	20
30⅛	15½	1½	Cerro de P	400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
7⅛	2¾	..	Cert-Teed	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	400	11	10½	11	..
54⅛	36½	3	Ches Corp	3600	39	36½	36½	38¾
46⅛	35⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	37⅛	35⅜	35⅝	37⅛
7⅛	4⅝	..	Chi Gt West	400	5⅛	5	5	..
26⅜	19¼	..	Chi Gt West pf	300	19½	19¼	19¼	..
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chi MM&SP	400	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
15⅝	7⅜	..	Chi M&StP pf	2800	8	7⅞	7½	sm
45½	29	4	Chi & NW	400	31	29	29	..
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	100	8	8	8	9
65½	34⅞	5	Chic RI	8400	37⅝	34⅜	34⅜	38¼
38	22	1½	Chile Copper	10	22	22	22	..
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	300	20½	19⅜	19⅜	..
101	80	7	Chi RI 7%	100	80	80	80	..
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	11400	19	18⅜	18⅝	19¼
90	76⅛	6½	City IceZpf	20	86½	86	86	..
25	15	..	City Stor A	50	13	12⅞	13	..
149	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	400	149½	149	149	150
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	300	52½	52½	52½	53½
50½	41½	2½	Col Palm	200	44	44	44	..
17⅞	9	..	Collins&A	800	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
76	71	7	Collins&A pf	100	78	78	78	..
32¼	21⅝	2	Colo F&I	300	15¼	15½	15¼	..
45⅜	27½	2§	Colum Gas	8900	28	27	27	28¼
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	102	101	101	102½
95	91¼	5	Col Gas pf B	100	97½	97¼	97¼	..
111⅝	64	5†	Col Carbon	1200	65½	64	64½	65
16⅜	7⅝	¾	Col Graph	6400	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	8⅛
23¼	15	2	ComCom Cred	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
22½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	22½	22½	22½	..
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	30	23½	22½	22½	..
34	23	2	Com Inv Tr	700	23½	23¼	23¼	24
71½	12¾	1	Com Sol	2000	13¾	12½	13½	13
12	8	.40	Commwith So	7300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8
100⅜	91½	6	Commwith 6 pf	300	97	96¼	96½	97¼
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
15	5	..	Con Film	100	6	5⅞	6	..
18⅞	13¼	2	Con Film pf	500	14¾	14	14	..
109⅜	92¼	4	Con Gas	39100	92⅜	89	89	92½
105⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	400	105⅛	104½	104½	105
15⅞	13	1	Con Laundries	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
42½	32½	6	Con Ry C pf	300	33	32½	32½	..
1⅜	¼	..	Con Textile	200	..	..	..	..
8½	4	..	Container A	100	4	4	4	4
30	10	..	Cont Bak A	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Cont Bak B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
77½	44⅞	.8	Cont Bak pf	100	50	50	50	56
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	6400	50⅜	49¼	49⅜	50½
51⅞	39¼	2.40	Cont Ins	1200	39⅞	39	39	40
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
12	6¼	..	Cont Oil	8100	6⅝	6¼	6¾	6¾
12	3⅝	..	Cont Shares	2300	4⅛	4	4	4
86⅞	62⅞	3†	Corn Prod	6300	64	62	62	63⅝
152⅛	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	50	150½	150½	150½	..
18	8¼	..	Cory	500	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh	100	28⅛	28½	28⅛	29
8¾	4½	..	Crosley	100	4½	4½	4½	..
38¼	30	2.80	Crown Cork	100	31½	31½	31½	30⅞
63	43¾	..	Crucible	500	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝
106	90¾	7	Crucible pf	10	93	93	93	93
2⅝	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	1400	1⅛	1	1	1
5⅞	3½	..	Cuba Co	300	3⅝	3½	3½	..
48⅞	40½	4	Cudahy	400	41	40	40	41¾
100	74	6	Curtis Pub	700	77	75	77	77¾
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtiss P pf	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
5⅞	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	11200	3⅝	3	3	3⅜
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	2400	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅝
41	21	..	Cutler	300	22	21½	22	22

—D—

23	11		Davison	1400	11½	11	11	..
157¼	125	9	Del & Hud	1100	128	125	125	..
102	52¾	4	Del Lac&W	300	53½	53	53¼	..
45¾	25		Denv RG pf	200	25	25	25	..
195	162	8	Det Edison	200	163	162	162	..
19½	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	13¾	13½	13½	..
109	100½	7	Devoe & R 1 pf	10	100½	100½	100½	..
23	14⅞		Diamond M	1100	18	17⅝	17¾	18
36	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	500	28½	28⅜	35⅝	..
13½	8¼		Dome Mines	3900	13¼	11	11¼	10⅛
24	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	500	20½	19¾	19¾	..
107	77⅜	4†	Dupont	27600	81½	78¾	79¼	81⅝
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	300	121½	120½	121½	..

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	9600	147¾	144¾	144⅜	147¾
21⅞	10¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	4700	12½	11⅞	12½	12½
11⅞	3¾		Elkington	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
74⅜	45	6	Elec Auto Lt	3800	47½	44⅝	44⅝	47⅝
39⅞	2		Elec Boat	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	15500	41⅜	38⅝	39⅞	41⅜
106½	100	7	Elec P&L pf	300	104	103	103	103⅝
66	50¼	5	Elec Sto-Bat	600	52¾	52	52½	53
41	30	5	End John	400	31½	31½	31½	..
35⅜	27½	6	Eng PS 6 pf	200	27¾	27¾	27⅝	..
39¾	15½		Erie	3200	16½	15½	16	17⅛
45½	29½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	30	30	30	30⅝
25	17⅞	1½	Ex Buffet	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	..

—F—

11¼	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6½	3⅜	..	Fashion Pk	100	4½	4½	4½	..
30	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	20½	20¼	20½	21
56¼	40½	2.60	Fidelty Ins	400	41	40½	40½	41
9	8⅞	.64	Fifth Ave B	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
19¾	13	1	Firestone	700	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
55	41	2¼	First Nat St	500	50½	48½	48½	50½
..	⅞	½	Fisk Rubber	400	..	..	½	½
3	1		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	1	1	1	..
31¾	25	1.50	Food Mach	200	25	25	25	27
19¾	8½		Follansbee B	100	10	9½	9½	..
64½	35¼	2	Foster & Wh	400	38¾	35½	35½	37
24¼	21½		Fourth Nat Inv	300	23½	23½	23½	24
38⅝	14⅜	4	Fox A	12100	16⅝	15½	15½	16¼
43¼	26¼	3	Freeport Tx	1800	27½	26¼	27	27¾
6⅜	5		Gabriel A	100	5	5	5	5½
2⅞	⅝		Gardner M	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	100	5½	6⅛	6⅛	..
73½	56⅛	4	Gen Am Tk	1100	58¼	57½	57½	60
47	29	3	Gen Asphalt	1600	31½	30	31¾	31
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	1200	20½	20	20	21
9½	6		Gen Bronze	300	6	6	6	..
13	5½		Gen Cable	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
25½	9		Gen Cable A	200	9	9	9	..
84⅜	39¾	1.60	Gen Elec	77100	44⅜	39⅝	39⅞	41⅜
12¾	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
56	47⅜	3	Gen Foods	4400	49⅝	48	48	49⅝
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	58⅜	58⅝	58⅝	..

STEEL INDUSTRY SEEMS WITHOUT MARKED CHANGE

Operations Near 47 P. C. of Capacity—Jobbers Sales Up—Pig Iron Quiet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, May 18—Changes in the steel industry are for the most part gradual, leaning slightly toward the downward side.

The rate of operations is about as steady as it ever becomes, being slightly under 47 per cent of capacity.

The most violent movement is in steel scrap which has declined in price to the lowest level since 1896, heavy melting steel selling at $9 a ton.

Production and consumption appear to be balanced neatly. Though unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined nearly 100,000 tons last month the normal decline for an April is around 260,000 tons. It is probable that the rate of operations will dip below 40 per cent of capacity for a short time during the summer, though no very great depression is anticipated.

There continue to be favorable developments in the steel industry. It is predicted that automobile production in May will have been 370,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada compared with nearly 350,000 in April. This is an encouraging development when it is realized that during several years the automobile industry has been the leading steel consumer.

Some Big Projects

Though business in fabricated structural steel has been falling off in the East it is very active in the middle West and South where 200,000 tons of prospective business has developed which will probably result in orders within a month.

The largest new inquiry calls for 58,000 tons for a bridge over the Mississippi River at New Orleans. This is the second large bridge enterprise to come out this spring, the first involving over 100,000 tons of steel for the bridge over Golden Gate.

This has been a year of unusually large individual structural steel projects, the Rockefeller radio city and the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad accounting for 125,000 tons of steel each.

Much of the current structural work is of a governmental nature and involves bridges, viaducts, post offices, court houses, etc. The steel, 10,000 tons, for the new post office at Boston has been awarded to the McClintic-Marshall Company, while 800 tons has been inquired for to build a new post office at Camden, N. J.

Jobbers Sales Gain

Another encouraging feature has been warehouse sales of steel. In most instances April sales wer ahead of those in March and so far in May there has been a slight improvement. The jobbing steel business is becoming progressively better so far this year.

Purchasing of steel on the part of the railroads is quiet just now, with no outstanding inquiries for rails or track accessories. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Seaboard Air Line are inquiring for small tonnages of pig iron, and there are a few inquiries pending for railroad bridges.

More steel pipe line projects are expected to develop before summer but business of this nature has been slow during the last week. Certain makers of specialties are working at a satisfactory pace. For instance, a maker of steel fishermen's boats in North Carolina recently received an order for 1000 boats.

A manufacturer of automatic voting machines at Jamestown, N. Y., received an order for 300 such machines during the last week.

Steel Wages Maintained

Though steel wages were reduced and then reëstablished at a plant in the Youngstown district, after precipitating a strike, there are no hints that general wage reductions are to materialize in the steel industry. Operations in the Youngstown district are at the lowest rate in the United States at around 40 per cent while the Birmingham district is the most active, at 65 per cent. Tin plate production is the briskest class of production by commodities, operations being 70 to 75 per cent of capacity.

Pig iron demand continues very quiet and in fact all departments are at a low ebb. Pig iron sales at New York are running 4000 tons weekly, with sales at Boston 1500 tons weekly on an average. The Washington Navy Yard recently opened bids on 225 tons of low phosphorus pig iron on which an importer of British iron was low bidder.

The non-ferrous metals have become steadier. Zinc prices actually advanced $2 a ton when galvanizers came into the market for fair tonnages. Lead business has improved somewhat at prices which are the lowest sinnce 1915.

Export sales of copper were good on one day of the week or when the export price was reduced to 9.525 cents a pound, the lowest figure at which European consumers have ever been able to buy American copper. Tin has been quiet and virtually unchanged in price.

FINANCE COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK, May 18—Plans for a merger of five personal finance companies with combined resources of approximately $20,000,000, under the name of Franklin Plan Corporation of Deleware, are announced. The merger, which will create the third largest personal finance company in the United States, will embrace the present Franklin Plan Corporation, National Cash Credit Association, American Cash Credit Corporation, Franklin Thrift & Loan Association of America and Franklin Plan Company of America.

VIENNA SEEKS LOAN

VIENNA, Aust.—The Austrian Government asked the League of Nations Control Committee to authorize placement of 150,000,000 schillings ($21,120,000) of obligations abroad.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations at 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100¾	100¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73½	71¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	86¾	86¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	101¼
Amc Beet Sugar 6s '35	37	37
Amer Br & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83	82
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	101½	101
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	84½	83½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	88	87¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	86½	86
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103¼
Amer T&T 4½s '33	113	113
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	130½	130½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109¼	108¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105½
Anglo Chile Nit 7s '45	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	91
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	99½	99½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¼	100¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114	113½
Atch T&SF 4s T B L '58	98¾	98¾
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	39	39
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	53	50½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¾	98¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85¾	85¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	90½	90
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	102	101½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	107½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 3000	101¾	101¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91¾	91¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114½	114¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105¼	104¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Boston NY 4s	83¼	83¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101¾	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾
Bway & Fifth Ave Ry cv	5½	5
Buff Gas & El 4½s	105¾	105¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	91¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	87	86
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	102¼	102
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104	103¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107½	107½
Can Nat Rv 1st 5s Oct '69	107¾	107¾
Can North 4½s '35	102	102
Can North deb 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	106	105¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
C R R & Bank Co of Ga 5s	97½	97¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96	95¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	99½	99½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	102½	102½
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Ches & O 4½s g 5s	103¼	103½
Chicago & A lton rfg 3s '49	68½	68½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	35	34
Chicago & Erie RR	106	106
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	75	75
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	82½	82½
Chicago M StP&Pas adj 2000	21¾	20½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	59	57
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88½	88½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	89¾	89¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	65	64
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97	96½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	81¾	81¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	90½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Childs Co 5s '43	75	75
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	90
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98½	98½
Clev Mar 4½s	100½	100½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	54¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	87	87
Colombia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¼	97¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	38½	36½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Corn Products 5s '34	105	105
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	96¼	96¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	81	80
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	61½	61½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	60	60
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	78	78
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98	97½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	104¾	104½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	62	60
Detroit Ed 4½s D '33	104½	104½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	108	107¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	73½	73½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	89½	89½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	86¾	86¾
Erie RR gen lien	74	73½
Erie RR gen 5s '95	77¾	76½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	32	32
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	20
Gannett 6s '49	78	78
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	96¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	71¾	71¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	94¼	94¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	61½	59
Goodrich 6s '45	56½	56
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96	96
Goodhope Steel 7s	89½	89½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89¾	89½
Gotham & Hud '36 Ext	90	90
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	108½	108½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97¾	97¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s	62	62
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53½	52½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	90½	90½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58	58
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78½	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86¼	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	84	84
Ill Central 5s '52	100½	100¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	107¾	107¾
Ill Central C&StL&NO 5s '63 A	91½	91½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103¾	103¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	35	35
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95¼	95½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	83¾	83
Inter Match 5s ctfs '41	9½	9¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91½	90½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69¾	69¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68¾	68¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	58	58
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	81½	80
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	68¼	68¼
Int Paper 6s '55	48¾	48¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '27	71½	71½
Int Rys Cen Amm 6s '41	71	71
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77½	77
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89¾	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84	83¾
Int Wr Eq Co Inc 5s B xw	71	71
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97	97
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	90	90
Kan City P P& L 4½s'61	105½	105½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94	94
Kan so Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99½	99
Kings Co El 4s '49	86	86
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	119¾	119¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102¼	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	104	104
L'Autaro 6s '54	51	50
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87	86¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	95½	95¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	50	50
L&N uni 4s '40	100½	100½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104¼	104¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104½	104½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	56
Marion Steam S 6s	39	39
Marflet St Ry gold 7s '46	93	93
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99¼	99¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	77	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	103	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103¾	103¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	16½	16½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	86	86
Min StP & SSM 6½s	98½	98½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90	89¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	77½	77
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60½	60
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	83¼	83¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	83¼	83¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	83½	83¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	83¾	83¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	72	71
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	85¾	85¾
Mot Fuel 5s	109	109
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	103¼	103½
Newberry 5½s	92	92
H J Pow 4½s	103¾	103¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	94	94
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¾	93
NYC&HR 4¾ s	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	95¾	95¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR 4½s '72	101¼	101¼
NY C M C col 3½s '98	84½	84
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100¾	100¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	80	78
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	94¾	94¾
N Chi & StL 6s A '73	100½	100½
NY Dock Co 5s '35	63	63
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	116
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79¼	79¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	87¼	87¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73¼	73¼
NY NH&H 6½s '47	94	93¾
N NH&H cv 6s '48	113	113
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43½	43½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52½	52½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
N Tel deb 5s '49	110¾	110¾
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106½	106¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	86¾	86¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	81	80½
Norf & W div 4s '96	86¾	86¾
North Am Co 5s '61	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67½	67½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93½	94½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	102	102
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111¾	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	105½	104½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30	30
Otis Steel 6s '41	82	81½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101½	101¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	103
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	82½	82½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	90	90
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '65	101½	101¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	106½	106½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	103	103
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104¾	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109¾	109¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¾	110½
Penn Railroad 4½s	97½	97½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	89	89
Pere Marquette 5s '56	101½	101¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	91¾	91¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	63¾	60
Philadelphia Co 5s 67	102½	102¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81¼	80½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	89½	89
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	106½	106½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	106½	106½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91¾	91¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	105¼	104¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	60½	60¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104¾	104½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84	84
Pure Oil 5½s '37	95	95
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	95
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	102
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	88½	88½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	76	76
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	35¼	35½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106½	106½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98	98
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	70	70
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	60½	58
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	84	83½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110¾	110¾
St Paul & Dul 4s	92¾	92¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95¾	95¾
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	26	26
Seabd AL con 6s '45	13½	12
Seabd All Fla Ry 5s A '35	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	70	69¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72½	71¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	71½	71½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85¼	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	120	102
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	50	49¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	94	94
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106	106
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	80	79¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	93¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93½	92¾
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	103½	103½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110	109½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	9	9
Texas Corp 5s '44	91½	91
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	93½	93½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	91¾	91¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105¾	105½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51¾	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33½	33½
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	102	102
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	87	87
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	98¼	98¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Oil Cal 53 '45 rets ww	87¾	87¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	41	41
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	66
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	103½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	111¾	111¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	86½	86
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74½	74½
Vivaudes Sugar 7s '42	9	9
Virginia Ry 6s '62	104	104¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	63½	63½
Walworth 6½s '35 w-war	70	70
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	38½	34
Warner Bros 6s	63	63
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	77¾	77¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	80½	80½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	72½	72½
Western Union 5s A '50	86	86
Western Union 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Western Union col 5s '38	104	103½
Western Union 5s '60	102½	101½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	72½	72
White Sew Mach 5½s '36	78	78
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	85¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	100½
Youngstown Sheet B	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High, Low May 18	Last May 18
3½s '47	102.17 102.17	102.17
1st 4½s '47	103.14 103.13	103.13
4th 4½s '38	104.31 104.24	104.30 104.30
4½s reg	104.24 104.24	
US 4½s '52 March	103.10 103.10	103.10
US 3¾s '43 June	103.30 103.30	103.30
US 3¾s '56	107.19 107.19	107.70 107.46
US 4s '44	109.70 109.70	109.70 109.40
US 4¼s '52	112.30 112.16	112.30 112.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.

For example, 'round 103.14 as 103 5-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi Pap 5s '53	59	43½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	100½	100½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	45½	45½
Antioquia 7s A '45	80½	80½
Antioquia 7s B '45	80	80
Antioquia 7s D '45	80½	80
Antwerp Ex 5s '58	103¾	103¾
Argentine Gov 6½s '62	78	78
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	80	79½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	80¾	80½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	80¾	80
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	80¾	80
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	80¾	80½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	80¾	80
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	80½	80
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	80¼	80
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	80¼	80
Australia 4½s '56	53	52
Australia 5s '55	57½	56¼
Australia 5s '57	58½	58½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	93¾	93½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107¾	106¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	87½	83½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90½	90½
Batatvian Pet 4½s '42	94½	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¾	115¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	84½	84½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	80¼	80¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	77¾	77¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	74¼	73½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	65½	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	16½	16
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	24	24
Brazil Cen El Ry 7s '52	47	47
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	48¼	47¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	48¼	47
Brazil (US) 8s '41	62	61
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	71¾	71¼
Brisbane 5s '57	41	41
Brisbane 5s '58	42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73¾	73½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	62½	61½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	80	80
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	80	80
Bulgaria 7s '67	69¾	69¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79¾	79¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	59	58
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95¼
Canada (Dom) '52	106¾	106¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	81	80
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	86½	86½
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	86	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	85½	85
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	80¾	80
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	80¾	80
Chile (Rep) 6s' 63	85	85
Columbia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	58¾	58¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	57½	57½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	86½	86½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100½	100½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	83	82
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	95¾	95¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96½	96½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	86¾	86½
Cundi (Dept) 8½s' 50	75½	75½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '53	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s' 62	97¼	97¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101¾
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¼	100¼
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101¼
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	64½	64½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	87¾
Finland 5½s '58	81	80¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77	77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75½	75½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	88½	88½
Germ Cen Agr 5½s '38 rets	75½	75½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	88	88
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	88½	88½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	79¾	78½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	89½	89½
Greek 6s '68	88	88
Hansa 6s '39 ww	73	73
Heisingfors 6½s '60	87¾	86½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	101¾	101¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	106	106
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¾	97¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	96¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	94¾	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106½	106½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82½	82½
Karstadt 6s '43	47	47
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93½	93
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	89	89
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Mex (Rep) 5s '45	9	8¼
Medellin 6½s '54	49¼	49¼
Mex 6s A	9¾	9¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	36	35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	35	35
Montecatim 7s '37 xw	96½	97½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	63½	63½
New South Wales 5s '57	45¾	44
New South Wales 5s '58

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Garbo's Title

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH

THE King was in his counting house, but, although he was counting his treasure, he was not counting money. King Cristobal knew that his real treasure was his loyal subjects.

Today, he was poring over the pages of a great book and counting the names of those who had earned their titles, and, therefore, a place in the Purple Book. These titles, which were the most highly prized of anything in the kingdom, were conferred by the King when his ministers reported that a subject had actually earned a worthy title.

When King Cristobal came to the section containing names that began with "G," he sighed and sadly shook his head. There was George the Diligent, Gaston the Brave, Grace the Patient, and so on, page after page, but the name of Garbo was missing. All Garbo's friends had long since received their titles, but the King heard only poor reports of Garbo. It made him very sad, for he had loved Garbo's parents dearly, and he remembered what splendid things they had all expected of Garbo when he was a tiny lad.

At this very moment, Garbo was sighing, too. But this was not unusual, for Garbo was never happy. He thought he could not be happy unless everything was exactly right, or, at least, exactly as he wished it to be—and, somehow, there was always something not quite to his liking. He never enjoyed his delicious food because he was sure to find something that was too hot or too cold, too sweet or too sour; his handsome clothes never suited him; his dogs were too playful or too stupid; his faithful servants could not please him; he even complained because his good friend, Basil the Merry, laughed so often. Small wonder that people privately called him "Grumbling Garbo!"

As one might guess, Garbo never had a really good time like other people, and today he was thinking about that and feeling more uphappy than, usual.

The Garden of a Million Blossoms

"This is a miserable place!" he exclaimed, kicking at his handsome carved chair, and wandering out into the garden. The Garden of a Million Blossoms, it was called, but Garbo never looked at the flowers. Today he even disliked the fragrance of the roses. As he carelessly walked along the gravel path, a little bird in the hedge lifted up his voice in praise of the sunshine. The song was so out of tune with his thoughts, that Garbo hastily snatched a handful of pebbles from the path and threw them at the hedge. "Be still, you silly bird!" he cried.

And then the strangest thing happened. The bird vanished, and the beautiful garden disappeared, too, right before his eyes!

"I cannot see!" exclaimed Garbo in distress, rubbing his eyes. "The sun is always too bright!" he added impatiently. And even as he spoke the sunshine faded and the sky became gray and dreary looking.

"It's growing dark. I suppose I must go in," grumbled Garbo, turning about. But the big palace was nowhere to be seen. In its place was a tiny cottage.

"Well, well, this is most unpleasant!" muttered Garbo angrily. As he stepped inside the door, however, the little cottage faded away, exactly as the sun and the garden had done. In its place was a wretched hovel.

He sank down upon a rickety old bed in one corner and began calling for his servants. But though he called and called, no one answered. "I am hungry," he murmured, and began groping about in the half-dark hut, trying to find food. But all he could find was a large loaf of white bread.

"Who wants to eat plain bread!" he grumbled disdainfully. And the loaf in his hand became a hard, dry crust.

Days passed. The sunshine did not return and Garbo lived in the dark, dismal hovel. There was plenty of firewood about and he was kept busy, splitting it up, so that he might keep the fire going. Once he had a dreadful scare. He grew weary of splitting wood, and was just about to grumble. But as he started to form the words, the fire began to flicker and die down as though it were about to go out altogether. Garbo cried out in consternation: "No, no! I will split the wood. I will not grumble!" and was relieved to see the fire start burning brightly.

He could not tell how many days passed because he saw nobody, and each day was exactly like every other—cold, dark and dreary. One morning he wandered farther from the hut than usual, but wherever he went there was the same gray sky and cold dark ground.

A Single Dandelion

As he walked, he was thinking about the beautiful garden, and the palace, and his faithful servants, and he began wishing very earnestly that he knew why they had vanished so completely. Suddenly he caught sight of a bit of color on the ground, some distance ahead. It was such a tiny thing that once upon a time Garbo would have trod upon it without even seeing it, but now he ran to it, and trembling with excitement, knelt down beside it on the cold ground. It was a single dandelion!

"What a beautiful flower!" exclaimed Garbo, his heart filled with gratitude. Even as he spoke, he saw hundreds of dandelions all about him. Eagerly, he picked a handful and carried them back to his wretched hovel, hoping he could find some sort of a vase for them among his meager belongings. He searched and searched, and finally came across an old cracked tumbler on the top shelf of the cupboard.

"The very thing!" he cried gratefully, and carefully placed the stems of the dandelions in water. As he stepped back to feast his eyes on their warm gold, he discovered that the old cracked glass had become an exquisite vase.

The next morning the flowers were wilted, but Garbo did not grumble. "Perhaps I shall find more," he said hopefully, and opened the door. A warm, gentle breeze greeted him and he sniffed it gratefully. Then he looked about him in amazement. The sky was blue, the grass and trees were green, and everything was flooded with warm spring sunshine.

"What a beautiful world!" Garbo cried. "How happy I am!" And at that very moment a little bird sang joyously.

Garbo clapped his hands in delight and found himself in the familiar Garden of a Million Blossoms. With eager delight he hurried from one mass of bloom to another, exclaiming over the color and the fragrance he found everywhere. Finally he caught sight of one of the gardeners and greeted him so warmly that the man was astonished.

"This is the most beautiful garden in the world, is it not?" cried Garbo. "What has happened? It never looked like this before!"

"Nothing has changed, Master Garbo. The garden has ever been as you see it now."

"It has ever been like this?" repeated Garbo slowly, as he walked toward the palace. "But I never saw it before! I wonder why!"

As he approached the palace, he saw Basil the Merry coming to meet him, and he held out his arms joyously. Good old Basil. How wonderful to have a friend! Garbo suddenly realized that whether Basil laughed or frowned it would be all the same to him. It was good to have a friend!

Sometime later Garbo received a message from the King, demanding his presence at the royal palace. As Garbo knelt humbly at the King's feet, King Cristobal smiled happily and touched the bent head with his scepter. "Thou hast earned thy title, Garbo, and a place in the Purple Book. Henceforth, thou art to be known as Garbo the Grateful!"

King Cristobal continued, "And what symbol chooseth thou for thy coat of arms?"

"Your Majesty, I choose a single dandelion!" said Garbo.

On a Bank Sit the Garden Flowers, Finely Dressed. To the Right Sits Judge Owl, in Wig and Gown.

Laddie "Buys" His Own Candy

A True Story

Laddie is a dog, just a plain dog, but he knows a cent when he sees it and thereby hangs a tale.

His mistress keeps a small grocery store, and there Laddie had often seen small children buying candy with their pennies. Sometimes they generously shared their candy with Laddie, and he had grown very fond of it.

One day some men were working in the street near the store. One of the men dropped a penny. Laddie, who was near by watching them, picked it up, and ran, tail high in the air, in as aristocratic a manner as one could imagine, into the store, where he put the penny down by the candy counter. His mistress, wondering where Laddie got the penny from, stooped to pick it up. But before she could do so, Laddie seized it again, refusing to give it up.

Several times his mistress followed Laddie around the store. Each time she gave up the chase Laddie stopped at the candy counter to put down his penny. Finally his mistress knew what he wanted.

She offered him a piece of candy and Laddie put down the penny and took the candy.

He then paid another visit to the workmen, who noticed that Laddie was chewing a piece of candy. In surprise they all watched the dog enjoying his treat.

Wondering if Laddie had "bought" the candy with the penny he had picked up, one man gave him another penny and then followed him.

Right into the store ran Laddie, the man following. Again Laddie's mistress (who this time knew just what Laddie wanted) gave him a a piece of candy and again Laddie dropped his penny.

Quotation Puzzle

The Letters Above and Below the Picture Are in Their Right Order but Incorrectly Spaced. Change the Spacing and Read a Famous Quotation.

Have You Read?

Nils Holgersson's Wonderful Ride, by Selma Lagerlöf. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.50 and $2.

Listen to what befell that cruel young scamp Nils Holgersson! When he tormented the home elf, he suddenly found himself an elf too, and had to make his way among the very animals and birds which he had bullied. He escaped on a goose's back, and flew with the wild geese all over Sweden, finding his own food and learning to defend himself and the geese against their enemies.

He soon found that in order to be happy he must be useful and honorable, and a fine fellow he became, so that at last he brought his goose safely home and was turned into a boy again. He had always been lazy at his lessons, but now he knew all about Sweden, its birds and animals, lakes and woods, farms and towns—why the very statue of Charles XI had taken him round the huge dockyard which that great king founded at Karlskrona!

The story is so beautifully told, and makes such a strong appeal to boys and girls the world over, that it has been translated into 15 different languages, and Selma Lagerlöf was given the title of doctor for writing it.

Three Things to Do, Indoors and Out

1. Make a Wind Indicator: To a piece of thread about two feet long, tie a downy feather or a bit of gay tissue paper streamer. Fasten the other end of the thread to a stick and nail this stick to a post or fence. By knowing which way the wind is blowing you can often foretell the weather.

2. Make a Picture Panel: Cut from magazines pictures which you like and pin them to a strip of plain-colored cloth. This can be hung in your room with thumb tacks. When you get tired of one set of pictures take them off and pin others in their place. It is nice to have a different subject each time you change, for instance. Indoor pictures, outdoor pictures, beautiful people, children.

3. Make a list of homonyms: Homonyms are words pronounced alike but spelled differently and having different meanings, like "bear, bare." How many homonyms can you think of?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to May calendar puzzle published May 11:

Anemone, violet, azalea, daisy, poppy, dandelion, laurel, arbutus, bluet.

A Garden Everywhere

A Playlet in Two Scenes

By M. A. BATCHELOR

Scene 2

(A garden scene. On a bank sit the garden flowers, finely dressed. The ROSE, *as Queen of the Flowers, sits in the center. To the right sits* JUDGE OWL *in wig and gown.)*

QUEEN ROSE: Well, ladies, I am here to listen to your wishes. But all must be done in order. Let the herald be called.

*(*POPPY, *as* HERALD, *enters with scroll and trumpet.)*

POPPY *(blowing trumpet):*

Make way! Make way!
Here I proclaim
In the name
Of the Flowers' Queen
That all wild things
With leaves or wings
In gardens no more
Shall be seen.

(Reads):

Also from the garden are excluded, as wild, all such things as squirrels, ladybirds, beetles, butterflies, and many such—

QUEEN ROSE: But these are all my little friends—

TULIP: Your Majesty, we have decided that the gardens MUST be kept trim and orderly.

*(*SQUIRREL *enters in a hurry and looks around.)*

SQUIRREL: Am I late? I, who love the wild flowers so.

QUEEN ROSE: Oh, Mr. Squirrel, can you do nothing for them—they are in such disgrace?

SQUIRREL *(bowing deeply):* I don't know many long words, Your Majesty, and no legal technicalities, so I can only tell you in very simple language, which I hope you will excuse, that you were a wild rose once, like the roses you are turning out.

QUEEN ROSE *(forgetting her dignity in her surprise):* Me! A wild rose!

SQUIRREL: Yes, indeed! I've seen hundreds of your pretty little sisters in the hedges, all pearled with dew.

BUTTERFLY *(dancing in):*

I've seen them, too!
I've seen them, too!

SQUIRREL: Her Grace, the Pansy, has many little brothers in the fields beyond the garden walls, and my Lady Lily is sister to the Wild Daffodil and Bluebell—

BUTTERFLY:

I know it!
I know it!

(The FLOWERS *all look very surprised and draw themselves up proudly.)*

LILY: There must be some mistake, Your Majesty. I know no Bluebells! Why, they love to roam the woods, and spread their blueness down every glade, as wildly as possible!

TULIP: Buttercups and Daisies grow all over the fields, and Clover and Poppy hide in among the corn!

CARNATION: Forget-me-not whispers in the meadow grass.

TULIP: Cowslips dance on the tops of the hills.

LILY: Speedwell spreads her tiny blue flowers down the lane, and Celandine joins her with yellow stars.

QUEEN ROSE: Am I to lose all my beautiful little friends of the spring and summer? Is Scarlet Pimpernel to go?

CARNATION: Are not my deep crimson buds more beautiful?

QUEEN ROSE: And my sweet Convolvulus? I have not seen her of late.

TULIP: No, alas! She has wandered out of all bounds, draping hedges and wayside gates and stiles with a wealth of flowers.

QUEEN ROSE: The beautiful darling! But what has White Campion done? And Lady's Smock, with its clusters of delicate white and mauve flowers?

LILY: I cannot have Lady's Smock near my stately blossoms since she has taken to living in the meadows. And White Campion nods in the grasses to the butterflies.

QUEEN ROSE: It sounds like a lovely poem. Why are they to be punished for doing these pretty things?

TULIP: We do not want to punish them, Your Majesty. We want to keep them out of your garden, which they make so untidy.

CARNATION: Let them go in the countryside with the ladybirds, and the thistles, and the squirrels.

JUDGE OWL *(solemnly):* The arguments are finished. Prepare for the judgment!

SQUIRREL: But the prisoners are not here!

JUDGE OWL: Dear me! This is very strange. Where are the culprits?

POPPY *(with importance):* If you please, Your Majesty, the prisoners are so wild, it would take days and days to bring them here from all over the fields and woods and streams where they have made their homes.

QUEEN ROSE: Alas! How empty my gardens will be—

JUDGE OWL: Then, as the prisoners are not here, we will proceed. I hereby decree that henceforth only such beautiful flowers as are here present shall have place in Her Majesty's gardens. That such flowers as grow wild shall be looked upon as weeds, fit only for fields and woods, lanes and meadows. For companions, they shall have ladybirds, dormice, squirrels, butterflies—

BUTTERFLY *(dancing round and round the flowers):*

Did they scold me,
Did they scold me,
As I flutter,
Flit away?

JUDGE OWL: Really, I cannot proceed while this frivolous insect is allowed to interrupt the proceedings.

POPPY *(grandly):* Princess Butterfly! I request you to withdraw.

*(*BUTTERFLY *dances to the rear, and* JUDGE OWL *opens a large book.)*

JUDGE OWL: In my researches I have discovered that of flowers there are about thirty million species with numerous varieties and classifications, of which I will tell you in Greek, and maybe Latin, too. *(The* FLOWERS *come round him, listening with great attention.)* There are the Monandria, Monogynia, the Lillium, or bulbous plants; the Acotyledons, the Syngenesia; in short, all flowers are closely related.

QUEEN ROSE: Why, our dear little Squirrel has told us that already, though he could not tell us our Greek names. *(Rising and clapping her hands.)* Why, we are all brothers and sisters! What a lovely surprise!

BUTTERFLY: May I fly and tell the wild flowers the good news?

QUEEN ROSE: Yes, yes, my pretty dancer. *(Turns to the garden flowers and sings):*

All the world's a garden,
Oh, my flowers, be wise!
In lanes and woods out yonder
A lovely garden lies.
There butterflies may hover,
Here birds and bees may come,
For we are all one garden,
And everywhere's our home!

*(*FLOWERS *all rise together and look at each other with delight. The wild flowers enter, and thread in and out of the garden flowers, all smiling and nodding to each other.)*

FLOWERS: Wherever we are, we make a garden! How lovely that is! How true that is!

JUDGE OWL: Why, then, there's no more to be said. *(He places his big books on the ground, and sits down on them. The* FLOWERS *form a circle round him and dance, singing):*

All the world's a garden—
Everywhere we come,
There we make a garden,
So everywhere's our home!

CURTAIN

Mail Bag

Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Editor:

I want to make a scrapbook out of Snubs and Waddles. If you are not too busy will you please send a letter and show me how to make one? I like Snugs and Waddles. I like the stories, too.

This is my first letter.

Margaret W.

[Perhaps some little boy or girl who has made a Snubs scrapbook will write to Margaret and tell her how it is done.—Ed.]

West Newton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. I live in Newton, Massachusetts. Newton is called the Garden City. I received a tent last Christmas and it is (or rather was) put up in our back yard. I am going to raise a vegetable garden this summer and sell the vegetables.

My three-year-old brother goes around the house and teases everybody to read "Snubs" or "Waddles" to him. I love to read "In Lighter Vein," and many other things. Every time I pick up the Monitor I see something new—some article or something that I have never noticed before. I should like to hear from anyone, anywhere, somewhere near my age (10).

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Barbara Janet A.

South Perth, Western Australia

Dear Editor:

I have seen such interesting letters in the Mail Bag from time to time that I have decided to write so that I might have pen-pals all over the world.

I'm nearly 11 and am in the fifth standard. I'm very interested in cars and airplanes and I should like to be an aviator some day. I belong to the Land Scouts and my favorite sport is swimming.

Evan M.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor,

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag and I hope that Mr. Wastebasket isn't hungry now. I hope that some Mail Bagger will see my name and write to me, for I like to write letters. I am 13.

I have one Bantam chicken. Whenever we come out into the back yard, she will lie flat on the ground and wait until we pick her up. Then she will talk to us in her funny little voice.

Barbara.

Ferndale, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the interesting letters from other Mail Baggers, and now I am sending in my first letter.

Ferndale is a suburb of Detroit. We live within walking distance of the famous zoo, which has been planned on the same lines as the famous German zoo. The animals and birds are kept in natural inclosures, as nearly like their native environment as is possible. For instance, the polar bears are surrounded by cliffiike formations which make it impossible for them to escape and yet they are not caged in as in most zoos. If ever any of the Mail Baggers come to Detroit I hope they won't fail to visit this zoo near my home town.

I am 10 years old and am very interested in reading, music, dancing, and art. My father is an artist. I should love to have letters from children in any part of the world.

Constance L.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

We have taken all the Christian Science papers for many years and I enjoy especially the Mail Bag and cartoons on the Children's Page of the Monitor. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School, which is less than two blocks from our home. I have been taking music for three years and enjoy playing the hymns.

This summer my parents expect to take me east to Toronto and also to several American cities, including Boston, where we shall have the privilege of visiting The Mother Church.

My chief hobby is stamp collecting. I have stamps from many parts of the world and would be glad to exchange Canadian for American stamps. I am nearly 11.

Frank C. L.

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Recently in a note at the foot of the Mail Bag column you asked for a different "hobby." I think I can supply an answer! (At least, I have never read about this one in the Mail Bag.)

I like to collect maps—not the maps in the Saturday Monitor, but maps in different advertisements and stories.

I have one from the Monitor of Spain, one of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu, one of the California district, as far as Salt Lake City inward, Vancouver upward, and Agua Caliente downward, another of Cape Cod and North and South Shores, one of the Bay of Fundy, one of Cambridge and thereabouts, and one of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and a few otherss.

I have been going to The Mother Church and taking the Monitor for nearly three years.

Ruth G.

[Thank you for sending the pansy and the verses, Ruth.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara K. (10), Hellerup, Denmark.
Margaret B. (11), Halifax, England.—Especially from Canada and the United States.
Penelope S. (11), Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.
Betty Jane G. (11), Salina, Kan.
Jane E., Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Greece and China.
Phyllis T., Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Holland and India.

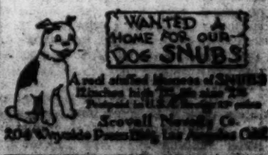
Boys

Robert J. (11), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ray LeR. (11), Streator, Ill.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.



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2054 Wyvalde Pkwy., Los Angeles, Calif.

SUMMERLAND
Child-land 8-12 years — An Intimate Girl-land New York 13 yrs. upwards
Personal supervision to meet the individual need. Two ideal weeks in the Maine woods. Maine at moderate cost.
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WIHAKOWI
For girls. In the Green Mountains. Attractive, well-equipped buildings. Experienced counselors. Homelike atmosphere. Land and water sports. Riding. Crafts, dramatics. Fresh vegetables, milk. Fee $225. Catalog. Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Winslow, Box 9. Northfield, Vt.

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T-LEDGE "The Seashore Camp for Girls"
On the wooded Maine Coast in beautiful Casco Bay. Horseback riding. Aquaplaning. Deep-sea fishing. All camp activities. Crafts. Dramatics. Over-night camping trips. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box M, Orr's Island, Maine.

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A Cape Cod Camp for Girls
Mrs. Norman White announces the opening of her 18th consecutive season on July 2d. Personal interviews in Boston, New York, Philadelphia. Camp Viking for Brothers.
Mrs. Norman White
18 Gramercy Park, New York City

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Reopened Under New Management
CAMP LARCOM
of the WHITE MOUNTAIN CAMPS
TAMWORTH, N. H.
Mt. Chocorua * Near * Ossipee Range. Christian Science Society in Village. Hiking, swimming, tennis, volley ball and other outdoor sports with Councilors. Horseback riding. For girls from 7 to 18 years. $25 per week or $200 for season.
Counselor positions already filled.
Inquire of MRS. A. ISABEL WALTON
18 White Street, Lewiston, Maine

Horseback Riding
Expert, painstaking instruction in horsemanship. Wonderful woodland trails over secluded camp property. Thoroughbred horses, carefully selected, may be chosen to suit the individual.
Send for catalog describing all activities at this strictly Protestant camp for girls.
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THE CAMP OF A THOUSAND ACRES
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A Joyous Vacation
Mars Hill Camp
CRAWFORD LAKE UNION, ME.
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A limited number of places open to girls between the ages of 19 and 28. All camp activities optional. Special privileges. Violin and piano lessons and tutoring if desired. Exceptionally attractive rates weekly or monthly.
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FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES
Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, ME.
Three groups experienced kindergarten teachers for juniors. Intermediates ten to fifteen. Senior group includes college students.
All land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
SEVENTEENTH SEASON
For illustrated booklet write
MRS. W. K. HORTON, HO-HO-KUS, N. J.
Telephone Ridgewood 334

Tosebo Camp
For Boys 30th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 8 to 18 enjoy "harmony ideals." Excellent table. Sand beach. "Sea Scouts." Sailing. Boat Building. Horseback riding. Sports. Expert coaches. No extras.
Convenient Chicago and Detroit. CATALOG. Address Roger Hill, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Robin Hood HERRICKS MAINE
FOR YOUNGER BOYS
The only camp in America with a lake, the ocean and considerable altitude.
A non-strenuous program with over thirty different activities—nature counselors—conservative and safe—fresh vegetables—cabins—for further information address—
FREDERIC BILLINGS LITTLEFIELD
350 Riverside Avenue, Medford, Mass.

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"A Character Building Camp" 11th Season

All land and water sports. Horseback riding. Overnight camping trips on a remote island. Sailboats and outboard motor boats built by the boys directed by expert boatbuilder. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Bonin, Director
Glen Arbor, Michigan
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Please Be Sure
to mention The Christian Science Monitor when you write to camps advertised on this page. By so doing, you will enable them to check the returns received from Monitor advertising.

A Fine Selection of Camps
Whatever type of summer camp you are looking for, whatever rate you wish to pay, whatever geographical location you prefer, the advertisements of camps in The Christian Science Monitor can help you with your plans.
Here are represented camps from various vacation centers of the United States. Some are in a setting of mountain grandeur, others are situated near lake or ocean. All afford unusual vacation pleasures for children.
Certain camps make a feature of horseback riding while others specialize in swimming and water sports. Many camps offer tutoring in almost any subject upon payment of a small additional fee.
The rates for the season begin at $125 and range upward. For full information about any of these camps write to its director.
Camp advertisements are published in the Monday and Thursday issues of the Monitor.

RESEARCH WORK AT ILLINOIS AIDS WORLD WELFARE

University Spends Much Time and Money on Investigation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—By expending from one-fourth to one-third of its funds and the time of its faculty for research work, the University of Illinois annually contributes much to the welfare of mankind.

Tonight in faraway Japan people are sleeping better in their beds because of the discoveries of Prof. A. N. Talbot in the adaptation of building materials to the shock and strain of earthquakes.

Daily thousands of people ride safely through the Holland Tunnel connecting New Jersey and New York because Prof. A. C. Willard designed the ventilation system, which eliminates the dangers of monoxide gas given off by the automobiles. Now Professor Willard is planning the ventilation system for the proposed State Street Subway in Chicago.

Another field in which the university is a recognized world leader is that of stresses in railroad track. The work in this field has involved the development of many measuring instruments and test methods, and has required the study of literally millions of test observations. The results of the investigation have been to furnish information to the railroads on practically all matters referring to the design of the roadbed, as well as to give information to improve the design of locomotives.

Not only greater safety, but untold savings to the railroad industry, have resulted from the university's contributions during 17 years of study. Recently tests made here proved conclusively that by use of the Nicholson syphon in locomotives, railroads in Canada and the United States could save approximately $25,000,000 annually.

A series of extensive coöperative investigations in chemical engineering carried out by the industrial chemistry division will make for the future wealth and prosperity of mankind. Because of alkaline waters, high-pressure steam boilers have had to be replaced frequently. When a boiler fails it often means loss of life in addition to property damage. Now after six years of research the Illinois chemical engineers have found methods of prevention.

Fundamental in character are the results of many research problems conducted by the civil engineering department. Fifteen years ago the results of a study of wind stresses in steel frames of office buildings were published and today they are referred to in nearly every discussion of that subject. Recently Illinois engineers determined the fallacy of many theories long accepted by engineers regarding the action of rivets under tension.

Many housewives refuse to buy ice from the iceman unless it is absolutely clear, yet much of the opaque ice manufactured from industrial water supplies is just as pure as the clear ice. Yet opaque ice would not sell and ice manufacturers asked Illinois chemical engineers to determine methods of manufacturing ice from industrial water supplies. Now after years of study Illinois natural scientists have determined methods of making clear ice from industrial waters.

While one engineer works with the artificial cold, another works with artificial heat. The more recently erected homes in America using warm-air heat may thank the University of Illinois for the improved plants and installations, and for the resulting comfort and economy. The university has likewise pioneered in direct-steam and hot-water heating work.

The engineers here have just exploded an old theory, that the heating effect of a steam radiator depends upon the amount of condensation. The best heating effect is often produced by radiators which condense the least amount of steam.

Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There are indications of an evolving theory and practice in the work of the students of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, on annual exhibition at the school's quarters, Broadway and Eightieth Street. Most noticeable is the carrying on of the Parsons scheme of establishing a point of view in the first year that is capable of extension through the whole three years of study. From the first the students work with dynamic symmetry as the basis of composition. That a grasp of this system of design can be given to entering pupils in a few weeks, so that in a month or so they are working out problems in proportion, values, technique, area analysis and perspective into finished studies remains a subject for astonishment, even for those who are familiar with the work of this school.

From the first, too, the students engage in research, making sketches at the zoo, at the Museum of Natural History and in the department stores which are later developed in the form of layouts for costume studies, posters, luggage labels and other compositional problems, as groundwork for the costume and textile designing, advertising illustration, and interior decoration and architecture projects of the second and third years. In the work of these advanced classes are many manifestations of originality, for the creative method of study followed, together with the high standards of production in the final phases, results in work that prepares for a smooth transition to the professional field.

In a competition for four money prizes offered by a magazine for a college room for a boy and for a girl, it was part of the conditions that each maker of a drawing should be prepared to supply a budget as to costs. The problems in interior decoration and architecture brought out an interesting enrichment of modernistic design by Empire themes. In the English vein are regency problems, and there are varied ingenious and tasteful adaptations and interpretations of other period styles, rococo motifs being successfully applied to drawing-rooms for present-day use, and varied utilization of large areas of glass. Several students are represented by such complicated projects as hexagonal rooms, with mirrors so placed as to reflect angles that could not be directly represented. The advanced work includes decorative panels suitable for special types of shops, and many card designs that have been sold for reproduction.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The main gallery in the Radeke Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design has been hung with one of the most distinguished exhibitions seen in Providence in recent years. This is the exhibition of Pan-American paintings from the first Baltimore Pan-American exhibition of contemporary paintings circulated by the Baltimore Museum of Art.

The exhibition, which continues through May, comprises the art of 14 nations, including 12 Latin-American countries as well as Canada.

In a tour of the gallery one is at once impressed with a sense of breadth and vigor as well as vibrant, warm and sumptuous color. Strikingly individualistic are the majority of the canvases. There are many charming landscapes and cleverly conceived figure studies, and several imposing paintings of peasant life.

The Canadian group of paintings, 11 in number, is, naturally, in striking contrast to the vividly colored paintings of the artists of the warmer countries. Notable in the Canadian group is Frank Carmichael's "A Northern Silver Mine." Also A. J. Casson's "House on Parry Sound," decidedly modern in treatment, and Anne Savage's "Shacks at Gaspé."

In the Argentina group of 15 paintings, Aurelio Canessa's big canvas called "Peasants" is a remarkable conception of composition and color. "Those Who Work," by Luis Tessandori, is still another of the ruggedly painted peasant paintings in the Argentina group. Alfredo Guttero's "Annunciation," which won first prize at the Baltimore Museum, is exquisite in conception and color. In the Paraguay group Pablo Alborno's "Lapacho Tree in Bloom" is one of the most beautiful. In the group of 13 paintings from Brazil, Oswaldo Teixeira's "Typical Girl" is a remarkable portrait study, sumptuous in color.

Among other outstanding works in the exhibition is "Inspiration," an exquisite portrait study of a young girl by Theodora Braga, in the Brazilian group; "Man With Guitar," by César Castro Pesce, in the Uruguay group; "The Virgin of the Doves," by Armanda R. Maribona, in the Cuban group; "Weavers," a magnificently colored painting by Humberto Garavito in the Guatemala group, and "Nude at Rest," by Jorge Acebal Soto, in the Argentina group.

Gov. Case Defends Minority Report

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18 (AP)—Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island today defended the minority report of the New England Governors' Railroad Committee on the ground that it would eventually "give to all New England a far superior transportation machine to that contemplated in the majority report."

"The theory of the all New England railroad," Governor Case said, "does not appeal to me as sound because of the fact that today a majority of stock in the roads now in New England, with the exception of the Maine Central, is held and controlled outside New England.

"I believe that the all New England railroad will isolate New England whereas the minority report will provide New England with adequate competitive railroad transportation and thereby lessen the expense to manufacturers of transportation costs in the moving of their raw materials and finished products.

"The minority report does not advocate the bringing into New England of additional railroads but suggests the allocation of trackage already operating to strong trunk lines. The Pennsylvania would absorb the New Haven; the Chesapeake & Ohio Nickel Plate would take over the Boston & Maine, thereby substituting a strong trunk line for a weak local line; and the New York Central would remain as it is, as would the Canadian roads.

"From a study of the building up of ports and industrial sections I think it is safe to say that no great port has ever been built upon a single railroad facility but must have competitive trunk-line service."

Liquor and Speed Again Are Indicted

Speeding on curves and driving under the influence of liquor are numbered by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, among the most common causes of highway mishaps.

Commenting on the 15 fatalities of last week, seven more than in the corresponding period of 1930, Captain Parker pointed out that the toll of motorists again exceeded that of pedestrians, clear indications of careless operating, he said. Inattention at a railroad crossing was responsible for one fatality, he noted.

Out of 1279 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended last week, 98 were for driving after drinking and 807 for insurance cancellations.

Ninety were convicted for operating under the influence of liquor and seven went to jail. Five were convicted for operating in this condition for the second time in six years.

BROOKINGS TO SCAN MISSISSIPPI TAXES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—Plans have been laid for a survey of the entire administrative branch of state government and its political subdivisions, with especial emphasis upon financial administration and the State's tax system.

The Mississippi Research Commission, established by the 1930 Legislature and composed of 25 representative citizens, decided at a meeting here recently to place the survey in the hands of the Institute for Government Research of the Brookings Institution, Washington.

ART MUSEUM DIRECTOR NAMED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Francis Henry Taylor, curator of medieval art at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, has been appointed director of the Worcester Art Museum, to succeed George William Eggers, who resigned to accept a chair at Columbia University. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of University of Pennsylvania, class of 1924.

HOLDING BACK OUTPUT CALLED LABOR HABIT

Antioch College Survey Finds Workers 'Loaf' in Self-Defense

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 18—Holding back on output is the usual thing for the American workman, and honest, sustained effort is generally frowned upon, according to a study of the industrial output made by students of Antioch College, where half of the course consists in obtaining actual experience in jobs.

The investigation was made by the students through the Personnel Research Foundation under a grant from the social science research council. To test their observations, Stanley B. Matteweon, director of the foundation, and six other trained investigators decided to discover all they could about restriction of output—what methods were used, why it was resorted to and how it could be eliminated.

The final report of the survey records 223 instances of restriction in 105 establishments, ranging over 45 localities and representing 25 classified industries and 14 miscellaneous ones.

"My experiences and the experiences of my co-workers dispelled any impression we may have had that restriction is a sporadic practice engaged in by only a few scattered and disgruntled workmen who have a personal grudge or who have been misled by a labor organization," Mr. Matteweon says in his report. "The draftsman in Boston, the clerk in Chicago and the mechanic in Missouri all apparently respond to the same urge. Each in his own manner purposely goes out of his way to do what he feels is less than the normal amount of work."

Bonus rates and piece rates failed to produce capacity output in many plants, the report states, because of the conviction among workers that the rate would be cut if too much work was done.

Fear of unemployment also was found to be a reason for slackened endeavor. In some industries workers were found periodically to lower their speed as the dull season is approached in an effort to make the work hold out as long as possible.

William M. Leiserson, professor of economics at Antioch College, comments in an interpretative note:

"Since the laborer is bound to limit his output to prevent demoralization of his market the same way business men do, why not frankly recognize the fact and make it a matter of open business negotiation?"

The social and moral consequences of restriction are regarded as "most serious" by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch. "At present we are getting probably less than equivalent production of a six-hour day and five-day week, but with destruction of self-respect and character, by the policy of loafing on the job and restricting output," he said.

"It is the business of management to remove these conditions which tend to justify labor feeling that surreptitious restriction is necessary to self-protection, and, therefore, to be accepted as a normal condition of life."

Realty Objects To New Burdens

Imposition of a tax that will in no way add to the burden of real estate can be the only acceptable solution to the problem of raising funds for old age assistance in Massachusetts, the Boston Real Estate Exchange stressed in a statement issued yesterday.

The Legislature was declared to be side-stepping the problem by rejecting valid proposals in the guise of poll taxes, beverage and tobacco taxes. Unless one of these recommendations, or some form of taxation equally as acceptable, is favored, the burden of old age expense will fall on real estate, the Exchange opined.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court, income surtaxes, as suggested on the floor of the Legislature, are unconstitutional, it was pointed out.

The Exchange particularly emphasized that the Old Age Assistance Act was passed with the clear understanding that in carrying out its provisions with regard to raising funds, a scheme would be devised which "would not increase the tax burden upon real estate."

Music

Gordon String Quartet

Last night, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, the Gordon String Quartet (Jacques Gordon, Edwin Ideler, Josef Vieland and Nahoum Benditsky), gave the third and last of their present series of concerts under the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The program comprised a Beethoven Quartet in F minor, Op. 95; a Quartet in E flat major, Op. 57, by David Stanley Smith, and Ravel's Quartet in F major.

Although the writer of this chronicle has not attended every one of the evening performances at the Central Library, reliable information comes to hand concerning audiences numerically large, and this in the season of open air lures. At the South End Branch, while not large, the audiences have been of good size, and of unmistakable enthusiasm. One hopes that the attendance may have proved so encouraging as to insure another such series next year, at a more propitious season of the year. In point of programs, the standard has been high and of course the performances have been of excellent quality. In retrospect, one remembers incisive rhythms, smoothly flowing melody and solidly built crescendos. If at times, one missed a subtle touch where subtlety might intensify the effect, why cavil? One at least is never at a loss to understand clearly and completely the message which the Gordons have for their audiences, and that message is eminently worth no little trouble to get.

The Beethoven of last night was an heroic thing; an almost orchestral thing, which the players carried through to a mighty climax. With such a precedent established, one could but question the wisdom of placing the quartet by David Stanley Smith upon the same program. True, there are "moments" in the quartet, such as the passages con sordino in the interlude, but isolated measures, be they ever so beautiful, hardly justify the performance of a composition as arid as this.

With the Ravel, however, came piquant melodies, exciting rhythms and in general one of the most satisfactory quartets in the series, with ideas so spontaneously expressed as to hold the interest through countless performances.

It remains but to record that the audience offered the Gordons the tribute of prolonged (and, we may say, hopeful) applause, but of course an encore was out of the question.

A Tribute to Isabelle Bond

Yesterday afternoon, with a concert in George W. Brown Hall, the Boston Music School Settlement and the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music paid tribute to Mrs. Isabelle Bacon Bond. Inasmuch as each of these projects was of unusual interest to her (she was for years the president of the Settlement School) it was appropriate that the program should be marked by a simplicity in keeping with the simplicity which was a distinguished characteristic of Mrs. Bond.

Of special significance was the appearance of the string orchestra of the school, conducted by Linwood D. Scriven. With unusually fine ensemble, it played three movements from Mozart's Symphony in C major, and while one missed the wind choir (supplied in part by a pianoforte), it was at once apparent that Mr. Scriven is quietly achieving effects, with the material at hand, which are characteristic of larger groups and more mature performers.

Following the symphony came a group of two songs by Benjamin H. Russell, the director of the settlement. Displaying his accustomed flair for choosing the appropriate thing, he offered Bennett's exquisite fragment, "Japanese Night Song," beautifully sung, and Chadwick's "Allah," given with sympathetic understanding. Listening, one regretted that Mr. Russell's fine baritone voice is now so infrequently heard in recital. Marie McClung supplied discriminating accompaniments.

Weber's "Concertino" for clarinet was played by Bernadette Giguère—an excellent vehicle for the display of the many commendable qualities which distinguished her performance. Ethel Harding Durant supplied the pianoforte accompaniments.

Three songs for soprano voice, "Rose Softly Blooming," by Spohr; "Pierrot," by De Rybner, and "Answer," by Terry, were offered by Norma Jean Erdmann to the discreet accompaniments of Aleene Grossart; nor would the audience be satisfied until Miss Erdmann added to her program.

To close came two movements of the Dvořák Trio in B flat, played by Ruth Lobaugh, pianist, Naomi Tromply, violin and Miriam Pifer, violoncello—well played, and a special tribute from the sorority of which Mrs. Bond was an honorary member.

G. M. S.

Tech Announces Courses in Physics

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer session will open on June 22 with special courses offered by the department of physics featuring the most recent developments in this subject. The lectures will be conducted by Prof. A. Sommerfield of the University of Munich, Dr. George R. Harrison, and Dr. D. C. Stockbarger.

The courses will include lectures, experiments and discussions on the structure of matter, the nature of radiation and other recent developments in physics. Students will be given the opportunity to become familiar with modern instruments and methods employed in the measurement and analysis of ultra-violet, visible and infra-red radiation.

The laboratory instruction will include comparison of the characteristics of detectors, determination of the spectral transmission of glass, analysis of radiation from various sources, such as the quartz mercury arc, used in the field of investigation.

PHILADELPHIAN HEADS SIGNERS' DESCENDANTS

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—Carl Magee Kneass, of Philadelphia, was elected president general of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the society in Independence Hall yesterday.

Other officers elected include David Lewis Fultz, Long Island, and N. B. Kneass Brooks, Boston, vice-president generals.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Florence W. Stockwell, Cleveland, O.
Miss Anna L. Brooks, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Isobel Hatfield, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Miss Catherine O. Hatfield, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Mrs. Lillian B. Moore, Two Harbors, Minn.
Laurence Proudfoot, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Laura S. Proudfoot, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Virginia E. Witner, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hewett, Folkstone, Kent, England.
Cyril O. Hewett, Folkstone, Kent, England.
Mrs. D. F. Whitaker, Marietta, O.
Miss Lorna D. Burrows, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Jennie M. Coon, Howell, Mich.
J. Floyd Hodges, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Louise K. Sellsam, Lakewood, O.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Rebecca K. Harver, Cleveland, O.
Miss Orvetta I. Showalter, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. W. H. Brainard, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Helen Totman, Cleveland, O.
Miss Christine Adis, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mabelle E. Beyer, Cleveland, O.
Miss Harriet D. Gilbert, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Minnie L. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. F. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Pauline Heupel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles L. Heupel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. W. S. Jordan, Lisbon, Me.
W. S. Jordan, Lisbon, Me.
Mrs. Edith M. Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. Warren Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Warren Staples, Lewiston, Me.
Louis W. Schaaf, Weehawken, N. J.
Miss Suale W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, O.
Mrs. Emma Myers, Ashland, O.
Miss Ruth C. Jones, East Cleveland, O.
Caryl E. Jones, Chicago, Ill.

DELTA KAPPA PHI ELECTS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 16 (AP)—Edward L. Murphy Jr. was elected Supreme Consul of Delta Kappa Phi Textile Fraternity at the close of the national convention here Saturday. Murphy, a graduate of New Bedford Textile School in 1925, is now mill superintendent at Franklin, N. H.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by speaker and network, parenthesis.
—CBS—Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
—NBC—"WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
—To KOA—To KOMO—when following stations indicates eastern limit of network.
—T—coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: D. s. t.—eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 19

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied—WJZ—T). Moonlight music. 6.
Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to Salt Lake City); 8:30, Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.
Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; Singing Violins; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). Popular review and medley of old favorites. Last program of series. 8:30.
Miriam Hopkins, screen player; Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen talk; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.
Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 8.
Irene Beasley, contralto; Scandinavians Quartet (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 8:45.
Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KLZ, Denver). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dinner music. 6, 6:45.
Harry Tucker's Bareday Concert Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Half hour. 6.
Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture, Boccaccio (Von Suppe); First movement, Symphony in G Minor (Mozart); March, Prince Igor (Borodin); Ballet Egyptian, part 3 (Luigini); Mephisto Waltz (Liszt). 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.
"Tricks of the Trade" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WREN, Buffalo). "Hoss trading" story in the Socony-land Sketch period. 7:30.
Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Rival laundresses in the little desert town of Mojave. 9:30.
"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). The blue print stage. 10.
"The Life of Joan of Arc" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10.

Soloist and Orchestra

Eddy Brown, violinist; WOR Orchestra (WOR). Music of the period of Napoleon. 9:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. WOAR to KFYR. 10:15.
"The Voter and Emerging Issues" (WEAF—T). Further discussions from economists' viewpoints in the Voters' Service period. 7.
Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Recital

"Dream Pictures" (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). Archer Gibson, concert organist. 11:30.

Recorded Program

"The Lost Battalion" (Chevrolet—single stations). Frazier Hunt, the first to interview the noted Major Whittlesey, retells this experience in the "Chronicles."

Daytime Programs

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 10 a. m.
Golden Gems (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone, orchestra. 10:30 a. m.
United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Hour by string trio. 12 noon.
Columbia Revue (CBS to KFYF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 12:30.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Talks and music. 1:30.
Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Lee Sims, pianist. 2:45.
Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS to WDSU, New Orleans). 2:45.
Music by the Air (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osbourne McConathy. 3.
Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Speakers on subjects of feminine interest; vocal soloists; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra. 3:30.
Italian Idyll (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Orchestral. 4.
United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 4.
Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to KLZ, Denver); Marion McAfee, soprano; Theo Karle, tenor. 4:30.
Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (Ponds—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 5.
Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes Trio; Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra, from San Francisco. 5.
Adventures in Words (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer. 5:15.
What Happened To Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.
Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.
Western Farm and Home Hour (NBC Pacific). Talks and music. 12:15.

FRENCH RAILROAD MEN VISIT BOSTON

A group of French railroad representatives now on a tour of inspection of American railroads arrived in Boston today to inspect the new North Station and other local facilities of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

There are seven in the party which is headed by Robert LeBesbarais, assistant chief of transportation of the Northern Railroad of France. R. J. Hammond, assistant to the vice-president and general manager, and several other representatives of the railroad entertained the French delegation. In the afternoon the group was taken to Gloucester by special train. Tomorrow the visitors will visit Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and various historical points.

'REDS' FOUND ACTIVE AT KENTUCKY MINES

HARLAN, Ky., May 16 (AP)—Discovery of definite indications of Communist activity in the Harlan mine fields, where five perished in labor disorders, was reported last night by Adjt.-Gen. William H. Jones following an inspection.

Col. Daniel M Carrell, commanding national guard troops here, Adjutant-General Jones said, made the discovery, but there was no detailed announcement of his findings. Harry B. Dynes, commissioner of conciliation for the United States Department of Labor, was here yesterday investigating the general situation.

WESTERN ROAD GIVES UP REDUCED RATES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16 (AP)—A request for authority to abandon its two-cent experimental passenger rate in Arkansas and return to the standard rate of 3.6 cents per mile was granted the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad yesterday by the Arkansas Railroad Commission. The change is to become effective July 1.

The petition said the experiment may not be a true test "because of the depression," but it was found the two-cent rate did not increase travel and the company had sustained substantial loss each month since the lower rate was inaugurated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS MARCH TO SERVICE

"Forward, Knights of Boston," the famous hymn of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, rang out yesterday morning as members of the Commandery with their band marched under the arch of elms on Commonwealth Avenue on the way to their annual service in Trinity Church.

The richly colored banners and glittering emblems of the uniforms stood out in the warm spring sunlight as W. P. Bullard, Eminent Commander of the Boston Commandery, led the parade from the Masonic Temple down Boylston and Arlington Streets to Commonwealth Avenue, thence to Dartmouth Street and Copley Square. Robert G. Wilson, Generalissimo, and Elmer Page, Captain General, assisted in directing the line.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 The Dancesonians.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 The Edisonians.
7:15 General Baking Program; Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Hank Gowdy, speaker; Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Fenway Sunlight Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Bernice Claire and Alexander Gray, soloists; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "Charles Augustus Milverton."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Raphael Galindo, violinist.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 New England Agriculture.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano due.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Venuti and Lang, violin and guitar; Ohman and Arden; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; soprano and tenor.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "On Time Hank."
11:— Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:55 Radio Billboard; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Necco Sweet Tones; Lee Bryan; string ensemble.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lawrence Tibbett; baritone; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Brad Browne; male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Emery Doherty's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Cahino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ and soloist.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Art Gillham, songs.
5:15 CBS, Talk, Dr. Heber Harper.
5:30 CBS, Dodge Twins, songs.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Roy Welch's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Ponce Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Unity Three: voice, violin, piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news, real estate service.
11:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Holder of $3 Bank Note Has to Share Honors

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—When Clem Ivey of Cincinnati announced recently that he had the only $3 bank note in the United States he started something.

At least 20 persons in Chicago said they had $3 bills saved as relics of the "red dog" and "wildcat" money days, so called because Michigan banks once used wild animal pictures to decorate their currency.

One Chicago man said he had 65 $3 bank notes.

MERIDEN, Conn., May 18 (AP)—Judge A. B. Aubrey of the city and police court today produced 21 of the allegedly scarce $3 bank notes issued between 1835 and 1854.

Moreover, Judge Aubrey declared that was only part of his collection, but scarcity of time prevented his picking out all similar bills in his possession today. Judge Aubrey, also a member of the state House of Representatives, makes a hobby of stamp and coin collecting.

He is the second local man to produce one of the old notes. Yesterday E. I. Gendreon, a local merchant, hearing that Clem Ivey of Ohio claimed to have the only one in existence, produced one of the notes. A second similar note was reported in the possession of Miss Gladys Bridle of Rochester, N. Y.

Trade Bribery Law Defendant Is Found Guilty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 15—The first conviction under the recently amended commercial bribery law occurred here Wednesday, when an employee of a textile corporation was found guilty in the court of special sessions of unlawfully requesting a gift without his employer's knowledge, in return for which he promised he would adopt a certain policy in respect to his employer's business.

The law classes commercial bribery as a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. Sentence in the case will be passed May 25.

The defendant was charged with having ordered from another concern two units of merchandise for his employer's business, requesting them to bill the corporation for six units and then to pay him part of the money for the four units which were never delivered. The concern which delivered the merchandise, however, informed the defendant's employer and his prosecution followed.

Following the conviction, James P. Wilson, assistant district attorney, who prosecuted the case, said: "The business world has been suffering from commercial bribery for many years. The loss in dollars and cents from this source ran into millions and merchants saw no way to stop it. Some of them accepted the condition as a necessary evil.

"Changed business standards and the ethics of business men caused them to frown upon this practice, however, and they decided to destroy the evil and punish the wrongdoers. Therefore, section 439 of the penal law was passed at the express request of business. The conviction proves that the statute has teeth. It should act as a deterrent to others who intend to flout the law."

New Haven Survey Of Idleness Opens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18—This city today becomes the laboratory of the Russell Sage Foundation, in cooperation with the Yale Institute of Human Relations and the New Haven Citizens' Committee on Employment, which will open a survey designed to indicate accurately the extent and character of unemployment here.

The methods developed in the survey will be used as a basis for recommending practicable and accurate methods of measuring unemployment in any community. The study is being made at this time in order that the information may be made available as soon as possible to the various groups responsible for measuring unemployment relief in New Haven.

Ralph G. Hurlin, director of the department of statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation, is in general charge of the survey, with headquarters at the Institute of Human Relations. A force of about 15 field workers will be employed to ascertain the extent of and reasons for unemployment in a large group of families selected in such a manner as to represent accurately the general condition of the city.

Ohio Takes First Step To Get Chain of Parks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The first step toward the establishment of a complete chain of state parks in Ohio was taken when the 1931 Legislature passed a law, now signed by Gov. George White, forming a state board of park commissioners.

The board is to make a study of all existing parks under jurisdiction of the Ohio Historical Society and of all abandoned canal lands and other state lands not in use and report its recommendations concerning the proposed state park system to the Governor.

NAVAL OFFICERS TOUR COAST

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 18 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ridley McLean, budget officer of the navy, and Rear Admiral Archibald L. Parsons, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, began a tour of Atlantic coast naval establishments today by inspecting the Portsmouth navy yard. Tomorrow they will inspect the navy yard at Boston.

CONTRACT DEPOSIT RETAINED

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 18 (By U. P.)—Horacio Rodriguez Larreta, Attorney-General, ruled yesterday

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree

THE attractive ginkgo, although a native of eastern Asia, has proved quite hardy when planted in good soil in temperate parts of North America, and readily adapts itself to new surroundings.

An upright habit of branching naturally assumes a loose, pyramidal shape; and the small, scattered leaves on flattened stalks, lend a lightsome quality to the deep green foliage—which turns a clear, conspicuous yellow late in the year.

If you are unacquainted with this interesting tree you may find it at Mt. Auburn in Cambridge and the Public Garden in Boston; also near Philadelphia, where it was first introduced in America; and last but not least, sometime see the avenue of ginkgo in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Although botanical gardens of Europe began experimental naturalization of this species as early as 1730, it was not brought to America until 1784.

As the leaves are shaped something like the leaflets of the maidenhair fern, the ginkgo has been given the descriptive name "maidenhair tree." The leaf blade is flat, with veining that radiates from the stem in fan shape, conforming to the form of the leaf, which often has a deep dent in the middle of the wavy margin. Popular Eastern sentiment attributes to a single leaf—when used as a bookmark—the power to dispel insects that attack books. The tree itself is singularly free from insect injury.

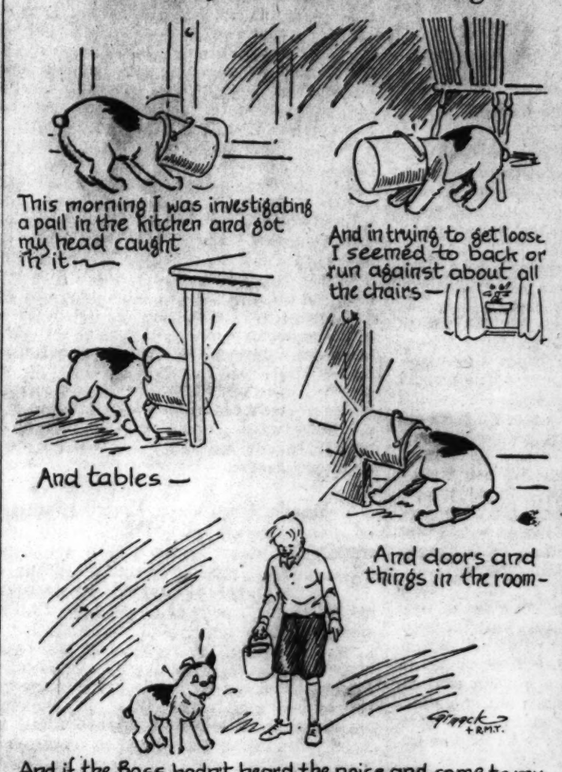
Small flowers, which usually go unnoticed as the foliage unfolds, later develop small, soft fruit with pits which Orientals roast and use as food. The soft, light-brown wood has a silky sheen and is used in Japan as a groundwork of lacquer ware, for making beads, seals and other small articles.

Because ginkgoes are considered the oldest genus of trees surviving prehistoric times, they are considered something of a botanical curiosity. At present they are nowhere found as a common tree of the forest, and no other tree has leaves that are at all similar. In the East they are said to grow more than 100 feet high, but in America they rarely go beyond 30.

A Quotation for Today

OUR doubts are traitors
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.—SHAKESPEARE.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


This morning I was investigating a pail in the kitchen and got my head caught in it
And in trying to get loose I seemed to back or run against about all the chairs—
And tables—
And doors and things in the room—
And if the Boss hadn't heard the noise and come to my rescue, I don't know what I would have done—WHEW!

Odds and Ends

Indian Lands

Indian reservations in the United States cover an area of about 105,000 square miles, approximately the area of Colorado, the seventh largest State in the Union.

School Buses

Approximately 2,000,000 school children were transported to school in the United States by bus last year, 50,000 buses being used. The cost of this service was about $40,000,000.

Glass Curtain

A scenic curtain made of colored glass and costing $500,000 will be one of the features of the National Theater in Mexico City, a structure of white marble that will occupy an entire block when completed.

Woman's Work

A survey of farm women's work in South Dakota shows that the average working week of rural home makers is more than 66 hours, nearly half of that time being spent in providing food for the family.

What They Say

The Mahatma's Creed

"We must not put ourselves in the wrong by being angry."—*Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader.*

What About Fathers?

"Our country has a vast majority of competent mothers."—*President Hoover.*

Peace Note

"We shower flowers on pacifists between wars and shower rocks on them during wars."—*Rupert Hughes, American writer.*

Fear

"Fear is the great enemy of humanity—the root of most evils, but education is driving fear into the ground."—*George Gordon Battle, New York lawyer.*

In Lighter Vein

Buen Humor, Madrid

"Dad, the ship's got a spare tire like our car."

The New Face

The elderly man had returned to his native village after many years abroad. Suddenly he stopped in the street, and laid his hand on the head of a small boy who was just passing.

"Ah! a new face," he said.

"No, sir, it isn't," was the prompt reply. "It's just been washed—that's all."—*Pearson's.*

Accurate Observer

Teacher: "As we walk outdoors on a cold winter's morning and look about us, what do we see on every hand?"

Bright Pupil: "Gloves."—*Stillwater (Minn.) Arrow.*

Her Way

"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Betty.

"Well," said Betty, between her sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."—*Specialty Salesman.*

Brevities

London Post: A gentleman is one who takes butter with the butter knife when he's alone.

Boston Transcript: What's in a name? Jumbo was once an elephant, and now he is a peanut.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Light in the Window

St. Louis, Mo.

A MAN and his wife, both of whom loved children, although they had none of their own, were touring through a district where the roads were just being made and where many detours occurred. They were trying to reach a certain town, but on account of a long detour, night overtook them and they lost their way.

Finally they saw a light, so they hurried on in that direction. The light proved to be a lamp set in the window of a farmhouse each evening for just such an emergency. As they neared the house the door was opened and a kind-faced man appeared. The motorists asked to be directed to the town, but they were told by the farmer that the road should not be traveled at that late hour. He then invited them to be his guests for the night. The invitation was, of course, eagerly accepted.

Early the next morning they arose and were preparing to depart, when a small girl came in and said, shyly, "Mama wants you to have breakfast with us before you go."

Entering the kitchen they found six other children as well as the farmer and his wife. The tourists had been in a great hurry to be on their way, but the children were so interesting with their stories of farm life, so eager to hear about other cities and states, and anxious for any information, that they remained all morning.

During their visit the man and woman found that the little family was in need. They decided that this was their opportunity to do something for children, which was the thing they had always desired.

After their return home they interested many of their friends in this family. Wholesome books, comfortable and suitable clothing, and toys were sent to them.

The parents are very grateful and often say: "The light from the lamp sent Mary to school."

The same light will send the other children to school, too, only that is a secret!

A Word a Day

Improvisation

Pronounced *im-prov-i-sa'-shun*, with principal accent on the fourth syllable and secondary stress on the second; sound each *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *odd*, *a* as in *ace*, *u* as in *circus*.

In tracing this word we go back through the French *improviser*, "to improvise," and the Italian *improvvisare*, "to sing extemporary verses" (*improvviso*, "sudden, unprovided for"), to a combination of the Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *providere*, "to foresee (*pro*, "before," and *videre*, "to see").

We employ the verb "to improvise" to mean "to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously," as, "he improvised the music for the occasion"; also in the general sense of "to invent, or provide, offhand," as, "he improvised a hat out of the shell." The noun "improvisation" is applied to the act or art of improvising, or to that which is improvised. Incidentally, the art of improvisation is said to be aided by putting oneself aside, so to speak, and becoming an obstructionless channel.

Example: "She explained the phenomena of improvisation."

Notes and Queries

Hallowed (several requests)—Pronounced as two syllables, *hal'-ode*, with short *a* and long *o*.

Present, introduce ("Reader")—One is "presented" to a superior; social equals are "introduced."

Horeb (Mrs. S. J. T.)—Pronounced *ho'-reb*, with long *o* and short *e*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 22

Winner:

E. R. GOPHILE, Boston.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Glacial	3	Icy	3
2.	Stratagem	4	Art	3
3.	Irrigate	3	Wet	3
4.	Pesky	3	Vow	3
5.	Larboard	4	Port	4
6.	Reasonable	4	Fit	3
7.	Pinnacle	3	Tee-T	1
8.	Heedful	4	Shy	3
9.	Detriment	4	Ill	3
10.	Legitimate	5	So	2
11.	Encounter	4	See-C	1
12.	Break	3	Go	2
13.	Clip	3	Cut	3
14.	Scoff	4	Nip	3
15.	Plenteous	4	Big	3
16.	Mark	4	See-C	1
17.	Symbol	4	Sign	4
18.	Immediate	4	Now	3
		68		48

Again 20 is clipped from par—but "Dick Shunary" has yet to accept a score without a 4! Now take out your Webster's New International and let us clear up a few holes: (3) see Art n. 9; (7) the top of the Burmese temple; (10) see So adv. 1, last sentence; (13) compare Break v.i. 4d and Go v.i. 6; (14) see Nip n. 3; (16) see Mark v.t. 13; (18) compare Immediate a. 2b and Now a.

A card of 44 was turned in by a synonym golfer in Bridgeport, Conn., but it was disqualified by "cue-Q" on hole 17. A 46 from Memphis lost out for the same reason.

"Dick Shunary" welcomes the new faces appearing on the Synonym Golf courses. Here's to your success sometime soon!

HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	DARKEN	3			10	VETERAN	3		
2	EJECT	4			11	LEGION	4		
3	KINDRED	3			12	PLEASURE	3		
4	BETOKEN	4			13	ABBREVIATION	5		
5	TISSUE	3			14	SPY	3		
6	HONORABLE	5			15	GENUINE	4		
7	STANCHION	4			16	MARKET	4		
8	FAMILY	4			17	NOVEL	3		
9	CANCEL	4			18	IMPART	4		

Total Score

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or best—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par), or an eagle (two under par). For instance, NOBLE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but JUST is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—Q.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course: refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

War Guilt—Past and Future

SINCE the Versailles Treaty was signed there has developed an opinion that Germany was not, in an exclusive sense, responsible for the war. It has been widely admitted that Germany's ally, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was more directly to blame, though even there an antiquated system and mentality of government are to be inculpated rather than a particular man or a particular act. Moreover, it is recognized that Russia, an ally of France, was not altogether guiltless; and, apart from the incidents which immediately preceded the war, there was much in the thinking of Europe as a whole which suggested war as a natural consequence.

In short, without refuting the specific facts on which the doctrine of Germany's guilt was based, there has been a general tendency to take a broader view of the whole situation which preceded the war, and to repudiate the theory that, in such and such a place, by such and such persons, war was determined. The origins of the war are much more complicated and lie much deeper than was asserted in the Versailles Treaty.

Now these observations have more than merely an academic character. They are of immense and immediate importance. There is now proceeding from Germany a great diplomatic offensive. Its object is to destroy what is called the legend of Germany's "war guilt"; and, in destroying the legend, to destroy the supposed foundations of the Versailles Treaty. For, it is argued, if the Versailles Treaty was erected on a falsity it must and should collapse.

M. Maginot, the French War Minister, recently presented, as one of the conditions of French participation in the Disarmament Conference of next year, the postulate that nations which were the aggressors in the war must be treated differently from the other nations. This means that France denies any obligation to reduce its armaments to the level imposed on Germany, because Germany is still looked upon as a country which prepared and provoked the war, and may again, if it is not in a position of inferiority, prepare and provoke war. Germany's contention, on the other hand, is that in disarmament there must be complete equality, and if other nations will not come down to her level then Germany must be allowed to rise to their level.

The chances are that the phrase of M. Maginot scarcely represented a considered and irrevocable judgment. M. Briand, the perennial and responsible spokesman of French foreign policy, would certainly have expressed it differently. Nevertheless the phrase has excited loud controversy, and on the German side no opportunity has been lost of repeating the thesis that Germany's guilt is a gratuitous assumption which cannot be permitted to influence the debates of the Disarmament Conference.

For instance, Dr. Peter Reinhold, the editor of the Vossische Zeitung, urges that the German Government take the initiative by simultaneous diplomatic démarches in the capitals of all the countries which fought in the war to demand a convocation of a conference in which, under the direction of a neutral government, men of learning with world-wide reputation shall render a final arbitral verdict as to responsibility for the war. He believes this necessary because every question at present discussed is falsified by the declaration of Germany's guilt, and particularly the question of disarmament.

While it is possible to sympathize with this idea, it is doubtful whether the proposed conference would have good results. Passions would probably be aroused. It is likely that the guilt of Germany would be found mitigated, but not removed. A far better way is to leave the question to the inevitable operations of time. It is asking too much of the allies to make official acknowledgment that the foundations of the Versailles Treaty are imaginary.

Nor would it be true, if they were to make this acknowledgment. In reality, the Versailles Treaty has other bases; and although it may be desirable to alter it in some respects, it would not be altered materially even by the acquittal of Germany. This moral question must be solved in other ways. But in the meantime it should surely be understood that reconciliation and reconstruction will not be promoted by recriminations. True statesmen will build no arguments—nor armaments—either on Germany's guilt or innocence. It is "war guilt" in the future which they should be concerned with—and how to avoid it by real disarmament.

Wealth—Static or Dynamic?

ECONOMISTS as far apart as Adam Smith and Karl Marx contended that wealth consisted of things valued in terms of gold. On this assumption the National Industrial Conference Board states that in 1929 the wealth of the United States was $362,000,000,000 and the income $84,000,000,000. Commentators, in examining these stupendous sums, are already hazarding what cut will be made in both items when the 1930 figures are brought out.

But is this the way to regard wealth—as things? Was the United States any worse off in things in 1930 than in 1929? Surely the evaporation of so-called wealth represented by titles to the plant and equipment of the United States does not mean that the plant and equipment suffered either damage or change. All that happened was that there was a marked slowing down in function.

What is wrong with the classical definition of wealth as applied to modern civilization is thus apparent. The value of things resides only in their use. Things are not actual but potential wealth. Who would contend that the stored wheat of the Federal Farm Board, for instance, constitutes wealth? To many senators the wheat is so lacking in value that they would rather see it given to China, or even destroyed, than kept. They refuse to look at the stored wheat as wealth because of the uncertainty surrounding its eventual use or consumption. By the time it is consumed they fear it will have cost in storage fees nearly as much as it will fetch in prices.

If the interval between production and use is too long delayed, as in the case of this stored wheat, wealth departs from things. On this theory a can of beans is not wealth as long as it reposes on the retailer's shelf; it becomes wealth as soon as it gets attached to consumers' forks. The theory, though coinciding with common sense, requires a considerable effort to absorb, for it means that, contrary to the Victorian concept, wealth is a phenomenon and not a quantity, a flow and not a stagnant pool. But it requires considerably more effort, unless one accept this interpretation of wealth, to understand the reason for such frequent statements from newspaper financial columns as the following: "The only factor in which wheat traders have any hope centers mainly in a possible drought." Hope in a drought!

Wheat becomes a burden when it is arrested from flowing into use. Thus the index of a wealthy and prosperous community lies not in the extent of its possessions but in its rate of activity. Such rates are expressed in steel ingot output, automobile production, gasoline consumption, volume of retail sales, electric power output, carloadings. If, moreover, a community concentrates on what has been called "the doing of significant tasks," it will find it has achieved social as well as economic wealth.

Lords Condemn Press License

THE behavior of some British newspapers in reporting criminal cases before the courts has been the subject of an authoritative debate in the House of Lords. Lord Darling, an eminent judge, pointed out that a section of the press had abused its freedom in the case of a man charged with murder by publishing damaging evidence given in the preliminary hearing before the magistrates, that in the interval between conviction and appeal some papers indulged in highly prejudicial comment, and that one journal published an alleged confession by the accused which had no basis in fact.

Lord Darling and the Lord Chancellor and other speakers in the debate made it clear that they had no wish to interfere with the legitimate freedom of the press. But they made it equally clear that certain newspapers had exceeded their legitimate rights, and had even rendered themselves liable to proceedings for contempt of court.

The British law says clearly that there must be no public comment on a case which is undergoing trial. But if such comment is admittedly illegal, it is obvious that any criticism of a case, which having been tried in one court may be the subject of another hearing in a higher court, is equally improper.

But this, after all, is the least part of the mischief that is worked by the less reputable papers which revel in reports of crime. It is not comment on these cases that does the most harm, but the publication of columns of sensational or salacious details extracted from the evidence or ferreted out before the hearing begins.

The law lords were mainly concerned with the bearing of this question upon the administration of justice. But others will be equally concerned with its bearing upon public morals. It is true, the better sort of paper can safely be left to itself in reflecting the taste of the better sort of public. Unfortunately, the inferior sort of paper has incalculable opportunities of dangling sensational and disagreeable matters before the less educated public.

It has been found quite possible in Britain to take one effective step in purging the press—that of forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases. It is reasonably suggested that if so drastic a prohibition should not be applied to all criminal proceedings it should at least be applied to the preliminary hearings before a magistrate, where evidence often is given that would never be allowed in a higher court.

After this useful debate by the Lords, British magistrates may be more disposed to exercise their powers in excluding reporters. But even if such exclusion becomes a rule, there would still be need for legislation, in Britain—and in America—to prevent the publication of reports tending to prejudice the outcome of trials and to degrade ignorant and impressionable readers.

"Jersey Justice" for Drivers

EVEN sympathy for the drunken driver, if it is carried to the point of refusing to join in his prosecution, is treated as a parallel offense in New Jersey. That point is brought out forcefully in the recently published annual report of Harold G. Hoffman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner. A paragraph from it reads:

> In a number of cases pressure has been brought to bear upon complaining witnesses not to appear against the offending driver, and in some cases where there have been accidents, settlements have been made with the understanding that the complaining witnesses were not to appear. Where such cases have come to our attention, action is taken by the department to revoke the right to drive of any motorist who fails to join in the prosecution of persons actually driving while drunk.

Two vital considerations are involved in the last sentence of that statement. The first is that drunken driving is an offense against public safety to be wiped out by the united efforts of all citizens. The second is an emphatic restatement of the fact that privilege and responsibility go hand in hand.

The right to drive is conferred upon the citizen as a privilege. It carries with it the responsibility not only to conduct oneself with safety but to refuse to connive with another licensed driver in a breach of that code, especially such a flagrant one as driving while under the influence of liquor.

Few thinking motorists will disagree with the New Jersey official's policy. It is an established fact that no one can drive a car safely while under the influence of an intoxicant. Unfortunately some motorists are disposed to ignore the preponderance of evidence on the point. Loss of the right to drive a motorcar is a drastic punishment, but the motor vehicle official who metes it out to drunken drivers and accessories to the offense has taken a course that merits commendation.

Emperor Bobby Abdicates

THE greatest abdication that the golfing world has known began as the British amateur golf championship tournament of 1931 got under way today at Westward Ho; for the emperor of that great sport is not defending the first of the four major championships which he ruled in 1930, and a new ruler is sure to be acclaimed when the final round is over.

That the playing out of the British open, United States amateur and United States open tournaments later this year will find three new rulers in the place of the one monarch who has been the proud possessor of all four trophies during the last winter is generally expected. There will be as much interest in seeing just who the new title holders will be as there was in watching that ablest golfer of them all, Robert T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, take over all four championships in 1930 to form golf's first monopoly.

It is only to be expected that much will be missing from the playing of these tournaments with the popular and skillful Bobby Jones not taking part; but there is also another feature which will to a greater or lesser extent offset his absence. It is that instead of a tournament being a battle between Jones and the field, it will be very much of a free-for-all with at least half a dozen players having a good chance of winning.

While no golfers in the world have admired Jones's sportsmanship and brilliant golf more than have the British or are sorrier than they to see him withdraw from amateur competition, they must find some satisfaction in the prospect that in his absence their championship trophy and title may more probably remain at home. Only three times has the trophy visited the United States, once in the possession of Bobby Jones, once at the hands of Jess W. Sweetser and once at the hands of Walter J. Travis. The United States will be represented by some fine players, including George J. Voigt, who gave Jones a great battle in the British amateur last year; but Great Britain will be the favorite to produce the player on whose brow may be placed the first of the golfing crowns which Emperor Bobby is abdicating this year.

Books for Cabinet Ministers

WHEN Mr. Hoover came to the White House he learned that the equipment which the Republic had put at the disposal of its Presidents did not include an adequate supply of books. One of his earliest administrative acts was to initiate a presidential library. Ramsay MacDonald made a similar discovery when he arrived at No. 10 Downing Street. This official residence contains, it is true, complete reports of parliamentary debates, a Statesman's Yearbook, an old, much-thumbed dictionary, and a few technical volumes; but these works he held to be insufficient for either the intellectual nourishment or the [illegible] of cabinet ministers and their secretaries. So members of the Government [illegible] have been associated with Downing Street have been invited to contribute books to a library which is to be housed in the Cabinet Room.

Mr. MacDonald has always been a great believer in adult education, and there is no reason why facilities to continue, or, in necessitous cases, to begin, a course of literature should not be extended to ministers. As suitable gifts to the library he has specially commended works of history and economics, the lives and speeches of statesmen, and the English classics in prose and verse. It has been tactfully added that members of the Cabinet should be asked to present their own books if they have written any, or, if they have not, books which they think the Cabinet ought to read.

The latter opens a very wide field of preference, and even prejudice. "Books," said the poet Cowper, "are not seldom talismans and spells"; and it is obvious that the talismans and spells which a Labor Minister may wish to use are precisely those which might prove an embarrassing inheritance to his Conservative successor in office.

Risks of this kind, however, have to be taken by those who would make all the treasures of knowledge available to those who need them most. Indeed, the greatest difficulty will lie not in the selection of books, nor in their collection—for there will always be more than enough persons ready and anxious, even at a small cost to themselves, to provide the Government with ideas—but to insure that the books are read. For this purpose Mr. MacDonald is believed to have made no arrangements. But at least, when the library is complete, and all the English poets are arranged in the shelves, indexed, and easily accessible to any secretary in a hurry, there will be less excuse if those literary quotations in which Mr. Baldwin loves to indulge give rise to misunderstandings on the Government benches.

Editorial Notes

Because Japan has a law forbidding anybody to occupy a higher place than the Emperor in the Emperor's presence, a chimney sitter recently won a strike. The employees went out—and one of them went up on the employer's tall chimney. Then came news that the Emperor was about to pass that way, and to get the chimney sitter down the employer settled the strike. Even in Japan, however, the plan is not widely practicable, for it requires a chimney and an Emperor at the same time.

California estates have lent realism to motion picture scenery; now one hopes the producers will make their portrayals of home living equally realistic.

There may be other birds that can fly faster than hawks, but there do not seem to be many birdmen who can fly faster than Hawks.

A Baby's Rattle—5000 Years Old

TEL-ASMAR, IRAK.

I HAVE just been playing with a baby's rattle, a little toy, shaped roughly in the form of a sheep, made of hardened clay, with small stones rattling in its inside. As rattles go, it is a crude affair—but then it was made for some small child who lived near the River Diala about 3000 years B. C.

Here on the Diala Plain, where excavations have been carried out in recent months at Tel-Asmar, fifty miles northeast of Bagdad, by the Chicago Oriental Institute, lie the remains of the ancient city of Ashnunak. It has been known for many years, from historical records, that such a town existed as the capital of a once flourishing state, and you can now discover a series of eight ancient palaces, one on top of the other.

Hence the baby's rattle, though fascinating, is of far less importance than the deductions to be drawn from it. It is a fallacy to think that the purpose of archæology is to amass collections of antiquities. It is nothing of the sort. What the diggers are looking for is historical data—inscriptions, pottery, tools, whatever it may be—which will enable them to rewrite the history of those ancient civilizations that existed before written records became general. The discovery, therefore, of objects is of secondary importance. Many valuable discoveries have been made without unearthing antiquities of any great intrinsic value.

It was the fate of Ashnunak and its sister cities in the Diala Plain to be employed by the kings of the Elamites as a spearhead against Babylon. Geographically, Ashnunak was the central point of a triangle, comprising the Elamite civilization to the east, the Akkadian to the north, and the Babylonian and Sumerian to the southwest and south.

* * *

Culturally, the site shows traces of all three influences, especially in the lower layers. Militarily, Ashnunak was closely tied to Susa, the modern Shush in South Persia, and represented the thrust of the East against the West, which was apparent even when history was dawning.

What the excavators have found at Tel-Asmar is the site of the complete city, although only a part of it has been uncovered. They have now opened up the central courtyard of the Royal Palace—or rather of the series of royal palaces. These can clearly be traced, one of them having been completely and systematically burned out. The city as it existed at that time must have been burned to the ground in some great military disaster, and it was not until some time later that the new buildings began to spring up.

One curious feature of these palaces is the complete system of drainage which they all show. The drains are the exact counterpart of the big water hubs which are still used in Irak. The strangest thing about them is that the same system is to be observed in every layer, for the engineers in those days, in palace after palace, built them in the same place.

* * *

It is not as if the architects and builders of any one palace knew the constructional details of the ruins on which they were building. One sees, for example, an excellently preserved flight of bituminised steps. This stairway, about three yards wide and in an excellent state of preservation, runs up, as it appears, to a blank wall. What happened was that when this wall was built, its builders were unaware of the existence of the stairway, which was covered by debris and sand. The excavator, however, sees all these different stages simultaneously, with the result that this stairway seems absolutely meaningless, leading as it does from nowhere merely to the face of a wall. But there are generations of men between the two.

The range of buildings covers a period of approximately 500 years, from about 2400 to 1900 B. C. In those days the plain of the Diala was thickly populated. Many of the houses uncovered in the poorer parts of the city were nothing but slums—that is clear from the small size of the rooms and the way in which these houses are huddled together. A good deal of space was taken up by palaces and temple, but the ordinary people, crowded together in small houses, probably not enjoying very much comfort.

Fortunately this site has not been spoiled very much in the past by illicit digging. The archæologists, who are working it, have discovered that they can, just below the surface, reach a land level which existed in the time of Hammurabi, the great Law-Giver.

In other words, at a distance of only twenty centimeters below the present surface of the ground, you do little more than scratch the surface to find inscriptions written by men who lived 1900 years B. C. On the day of my visit a pottery jar, in which the palace accounts of 4000 years ago were stored (written on clay tablets) was discovered; also bronze spearheads which the troops who conquered the last of the palaces left in the ruins.

* * *

The difficulty in allowing unrestricted digging by unqualified people is that their purpose invariably is to find articles of commercial value. In their search for these, the purely mercantile—who nowadays get short shrift from the governments in whose territory ancient sites are to be found—have neither the knowledge nor the interest to avoid destroying valuable historic evidence.

The ignorant digger may pick up an object, and will be surprised to find that the archæologist may be unable to tell him how old it is. He will at once think that the so-called expert does not know his business. The truth is, of course, that these articles must not be regarded merely as objects, but as links in a chain of evidence, and before any accurate conclusions can be drawn the whole context of the discovery must be examined. That is why the sole rights of excavating are nowadays conceded to experienced and responsible archæologists.

The only basis for satisfactory archæological work is to hand each site over to a given expedition for a period of years. At Tel-Asmar, for instance, the Chicago authorities, knowing that several years' work is ahead of them, have erected well-built quarters for the expedition. Water has to be brought from twelve miles distant, and it is stored in tanks, where it is used for all purposes of the "household" and of the workmen—Bedouin who settle round the house in their own tents, and are dependent upon their employers for water supply.

It is only with such prevision that the work of excavating over several years can possibly be taken in hand. The historical knowledge that is acquired this way is the priceless heritage of civilization.

So far as concerns the actual objects that are discovered in Irak, half of these go to the Irak National Museum and the other half to the universities or institutions financing the expeditions. The real value of the work, however, lies in the deductions that are drawn before these finds are removed from the surroundings in which they have lain all these centuries.

E. M.

Notes From Mexico City

MEXICO CITY

Highway Will Bring Changes

A HIGHWAY is being built by the Mexican Government from Laredo to Mexico City, a distance of 750 miles. It is a vast engineering problem to bridge mountains and dales, for the route selected veers purposely from the easier flat and barren desert stretch that was used by the builders of the existing railway.

The route is through virgin territory in many districts unaffected by the trend of modern civilization. There is at present no telegraph and no postal service. The native has never heard of an automobile, and his method of communication dates back centuries to the Aztec period. Runners are used to carry word from one village to another.

But the runners are preparing, as the water carriers of Mexico City did a few years ago, to retire. No sons are being trained by runner fathers to succeed them. As when the pioneers made their way west in the early days of the United States, native scouts point to the camps of the surveyors as an inevitable sign that their offspring must be service-station attendants, hotel clerks and what not, but certainly not follow in their fathers' footsteps.

* * *

City to Have A "Subway"

Mexico City is building a "subway," the first subway the city has ever had. It really is not a subway as subways are known in the United States. It is an underground channel that pedestrians will use to cross one of the busiest corners of the city, where traffic problems have got beyond the control of surface management.

But in building this subway, a new type of project for Mexican architects, an unforeseen complication has been brought about. Instead of doing the work underground with the surface unmolested, the builders dug an open hole which adds to the congestion, as the curious stop to look into it. Rain also has interfered with the work in the unsheltered pit. But the engineers are learning by the experiment.

* * *

Capital Needs Tourist Hotel

"My kingdom for a horse," a famous ruler once said. Mexico City is clamoring similarly for a hotel. Tourists from the United States are flocking to Mexico, an attractive land of romance, and "a foreign land bordering on the United States," to quote one progressive transportation agency. There is, perhaps, no national capital with a population of 1,000,000 that needs a hotel more than Mexico City does. Tourists often find it necessary to live in Pullmans when they come here. There have been surveys made of the "hotel situation" by many large American hotel companies. They all say that a hotel would pay in Mexico City. The Government has stated that tax exemption would be granted any recognized group willing to build a hotel. But nobody actually builds one.

* * *

Lingual Efforts Not Mutual

Comparatively few of the educated people of the United States speak Spanish On the other hand, nearly all of the educated Mexicans speak, or at least speak at, English, and the tendency to learn English in Mexico appears to be increasing.

A striking example of this contrast in linguistic ability was furnished at the recent Davis Cup matches in Mexico City. None of the four Americans who came to Mexico knew Spanish, but all of the Mexican team members spoke English, one of them, young Jorge Acosta, with an Oxford accent.

Recently an American corresponded with a friend in Monterrey, whose address was "Lista de Correos." The American came to Monterrey on one occasion, and spent half a day looking for "Lista de Correos" Street, before learning that this means "General Delivery."

A check payable to "Al Portador," drawn on a bank in Mexico and mailed to the United States, was returned recently because "Al Portador" had not indorsed it. "Al Portador" is Spanish for "to the bearer."

* * *

Substitute Found For Knife Play

Boxing may not be commendable sport, but when it takes the place of knife play certainly the change can be counted as progress. An observer reports an impromptu fist fight on a public thoroughfare of Mexico City that is indicative of the inroads boxing has made in Mexico.

Two *cargadores*, or public porters, engaged in an altercation. They became violent, but to the surprise of the observer, instead of drawing knives from their red sashes, both lifted their fists and went to it. One of them was distinctly better versed in the subject than the other and the conflict was soon over. It was an indication that boxing is supplanting, at least to a great extent, the more deplorable use of knife or gun in settling an argument—if force can be said to settle one.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Why This Sticking Out of Tongues?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to make reference to an editorial in the Monitor of March 17, entitled "Why This Sticking Out of Tongues?" with the grateful acknowledgment that doubtless animated many men and women who read it, for its sane exposition of the capabilities of men in the traditional domestic realm and of the ability of women in those fields usually allotted to men.

The conclusion is so logically made that talent and efficiency in any line of endeavor are not merely matters of sex and the claim of either sex to superiority in the other's realm can only tend to "invidious comparisons and insidious antagonisms between men and women who in this age of wider horizons are learning the need of expressing coöperation and not rivalry."

Is it not a hopeful sign for a better humanity when men and women may do the world's work together with but one sphere that of giving to the world the best each possesses without regard to sex, and when men may be looking more homeward and women farther afield while retaining their fine distinguishing qualities of thought? Tennyson seems to have visioned this ideal in the following lines:

> For woman is not undeveloped man,
> But diverse. Could we make her as the man,
> Sweet Love were slain: his dearest bond is this,
> Not like to like, but like in difference.
> Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
> The man be more of woman, she of man;
> He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
> Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
> She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
> Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
> Till at the last she set herself to man,
> Like perfect music unto noble words.

Denver, Colo (MRS.) LILLIAN C. DUFF.